HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,288—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th Sep.	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	7698
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	6500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 486, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 24th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £3 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	28th Sept.	1904
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3,599	13th Oct,	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,252	19th "	"
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	"
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
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INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.
LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE
BAHADUR
CIGARS
THEY HAVE
NO
EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANECKBAI, the Widow and Executrix of the late THAKAR PREMJI JIWAN, has contracted TO SELL to our Client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned as Attorneys for the purchaser, at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this date otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims if any and such claims will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

One equal moiety or half share of the said Premji Jiwan and of the vendor as such Executrix as aforesaid in all that piece of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, godowns, and family dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting on the West side of Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7025 sq. Yds. or thereabouts be the same, little more or less, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Ramchander Laxmon Joshi and partly by the property of Philip deLuis, on or towards the South partly by the property of Kasinath Mahadev Naik and Vithoba Mahadev Naik Purundhar and partly by the house of Purshotum Hirachand, on or towards the West by a Public Street called Cavel Street, and on or towards the East by the Public Road called Kalbadevi Road and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 701 of Pension and Tax and which has been redeemed and converted into freehold and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, which said one equal moiety or half share of the vendor now comprises the following :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses, shops, godowns, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in the town of Bombay, on the West side of Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2702 square yards, and bounded on the North by the property secondly hereinafter described, on the South by the property of Narayen Vithoba and Chintaman Vithoba and now of Gocouldas Coover], on the West by the Cavel Street, and on the East by Kalbadevi Road which said premises are numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 701, Collectors New No. 3186, Old Survey No. 217, and New Survey No. 208, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward C Ward Nos. 1883, 1884, 1885, 1896 (2), 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1904, and Street Nos. 202, 204, 206, 208, 211, 212, 11A, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, and are and have for some time past been in the occupation partly of the Vendor and partly of her tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the house, messuages, godowns, tenements and other buildings standing thereon, situate in the town of Bombay, on the West side of the Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1401 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the hereditaments and premises belonging to Narotumdas Morarji Gocouldas, on the South by the property firstly hereintefore described, on the East partly by the said Kalbadevi Road and partly by the property of Narotumdas Morarji Gocouldas and partly by the property firstly described, and on the West partly by the property firstly described and partly by the Cavel Street and which said premises are numbered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collectors Old No. 701, Collectors new No 3 86, Old Survey No. 217, and New Survey No. 208, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward (C) No. 1896 Street No. 11, and are and have for some time past been partly in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants and partly in the occupation of the tenants of Narotumdas Morarji Gocouldas—Bombay, Dated this 28th day of September, 1904.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p. m. (Gun fire), FRIDAY, October 21st, 1904, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1905 :—

Stores.	Deposit to accompany Tender. Rs.	a.
Castings	250	0
Lime	250	0
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250	0
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250	0
Cocoanut Oil No. 1 for Pilot Schooner's use	100	0
Wrought Iron and Steel	500	0
Stationery, English,	250	0
" Indian	250	0
Provisions	250	0
Sundries	500	0
Ironmongery	500	0
Metals	250	0
Files	250	0
Cement	250	0
Ropes	250	0
Paints and Oils	250	0
Timber	500	0

N.B.—Cheques will not be received.

1. Forms of Tender and Schedules of Article and other particulars may be obtained and Samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.
2. The covers to be enforsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
3. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.
4. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
5. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kunker will be obtained.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
7. Samples of oil for Pilot Schooner's use must be sent in not later than the 5th October, 1904.

Each Sample should be delivered in one 5 Gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the Firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NURSEY ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJEE of Mathura and JAMNABAI widow of TRICUM NATHU ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants in the following property, viz :—All that piece or parcel of land situate on Banganga Road on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay being Collector of Land Revenue New Number 1881 and New Survey No. B 726 and containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar,on or towards the West by the property of late Jaggannath Sankersett, on or towards the north by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3005 and street No. 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office or Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 7th day of June, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, Madras.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security, Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated, Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of Businesses negotiated.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE above new Steamer, a CITY LINE BOAT, takes 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to LIVERPOOL via KARACHI, LEAVING BOMBAY on or about 24th September. 1st class Rs. 550, 2nd Rs. 420.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1904, at the Rate of Ten per cent. per annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 15th Instant.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT JR. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st September, 1904.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	„ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 2.0 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 2	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 18	71 11	56 13	49 8	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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GEORGE MILLER,
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	500,000

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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BINNY & Co.,
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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	13,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
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(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 88 5-8 = + 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 98 1-4 ex = unchanged
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 104 3-4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 86 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 7-16 = + 1-16
2 months hence ..... 26 3-8 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 57 1-4 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25.22 = — 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20.41 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4.86 1-4 = — 1-1

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = + 1-8
6 " " Fine " ..... 2 7-8 per cent = + 1-8
3 " " Fine " Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1-8 per cent = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 1 5-8 per cent = unchanged

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool wool auction opened to-day. Number of bales offered 29,000. Good attendance of home and foreign buyers. Fair spirit without quotable change.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 3-4 A.-S. firm.

METALS.
Copper Braziers £88.
Yellow metal 6 1-8d.
Bar iron Belgian 4-17-6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 9-17-6
Basic Steel Bars 4-18

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 1-2 S.-O. done steady

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 S.-O. buyers
Brown 31 5-8 S.-O. sellers } quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Boscombe. City of Vienna correction
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,660,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6-70. — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·78	5·68	5·66
+9	+9	+9
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·64	5·62	5·62
+9	+2	+9
Mar.-April	**April.-May**	**May-June.**
5·62	5·63	5·63
+9	+9	+9

Receipts at U S Ports..... 73,000
Do. last year..... 41,000
Exports to Great Britain..... 15,000
Do. do Continent..... 26,000

In New York—
Spot..... 12·10 + 20
Futures, month of December..... 10·65 + 19
Do. do. March..... 10·74 + 18

In New Orleans—
Spot..... 10 9-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Dec..... 10·57 + 18
Do. do. March..... 10·79 + 19
Tone at close..... firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 20th September, 1904 :—

Cotton	851 bales.
Wheat	25,270 cwts.
Linseed	16,378 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,694 "
Gingellyseed	1,601 "
Poppyseed	3,040 "
Groundnuts	458 "
Castorseed	5,383 "
Rice	20,189 "
Myrabollams	nil "
Cottonseed	9,195 "
Mowraseed	4,852 "
Gram	nil "
Jowari	3,927 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, SEPT. 21.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T..... Is 3 31-32 1-4d.
Bank Demand ..... Is-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. Is. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do Is. 4 9-32d
French Francs 3 do do 170
Marks 3 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135
Shanghai 30 do do 188
Japan 30 do do 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.
Cash 98-12
1st Settlement 30th September 98'10
Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 1 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... 5 13 0 to 5 13 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... 25 0 0 to 26 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Pissi 91 per cent..... Rs. 29
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— steady.
Estimated sales .....bales 4,000
Imports ..... do 5,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·64	5·75	5·72
+6	+7	+6
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·72	5·70	5·70
+3	+8	+8
Mch-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
5·71	5·71	5·71
+9	+8	+8

COTTON.—The market at Colaba is quite steady and quotations for new crops are raised Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

PRICES OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	23-15-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom
Pekin Bar Gold, Old	23-11 "
Do. New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-14-0
Bombay do. do.	24-1-0
English Sovereign	15-1-0
Do. Dragoons	15-0-0
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	70-0-0
Do. 17½	71-2-6

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Surats ..... quiet
Good Bhowanuggur ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols 88 5-8
3 per cent Rentes ..... 98 1-4 ex
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 86
Bar Silver 26 7-16

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	5	4	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	4
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	1	7
Total	17	10	82
Total plague deaths to date...	276,864	228,889	
Same date last year	16	13	71

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	3

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VAUGHAN—September 11, at Unao, Oudh, the wife of J E Vaughan, Opium Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

CARRUTHERS—September 19, at Littlefield, Marshall's Road, Egmore, Madras, Minnie, wife of Lieut-Colonel H St Clare Carruthers, IMS.

PATTON—September 17, at Ellore, at the residence of Mr C H Zachariah, James Frederick Patton, late P W Inspector, Madras Ry, aged 57 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 10-14m., 10-19a. Low water, 3-31m., 4-5a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Afternoon Concert, Town Hall 5-30 p. m.
Rovers' Association Football Tournament.

THERE will be a game of polo at 5·15 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Warora, (captain M. England) which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Melbourne, brought 413 horses.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Berbera per R. I. M. S. Hardinge, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow,—Mails for Aden per R. I. M. S' Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m, to-morrow.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYES' ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.—The Annual Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus given by the Catholic employes of the Bombay Port Trust will be celebrated at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 10 a. m.

BENE-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The fiftieth annual meeting of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society was held last evening in the house of Mr. Abraham Daniel, the secretary, in Israel Mohalla, Khadak, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding. The annual report of the Society's operations during the past year was read, and was considered to show satisfactory results.

ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—Dugroo Gainoo, a cart-driver, aged thirty, was driving his cart over the level-crossing on Clive Road on Tuesday afternoon, when the cart jolted on the rails, causing the driver to fall from his seat. One of the wheels passed over his body causing serious internal injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he has been detained.

ARRESTED FROM POONA.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, charged one A. Kloxelley Greene, a European aged about 25, with having committed at Colombo, criminal breach of trust under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was arrested at Poona at about 3 a.m. yesterday and brought to Bombay. The Magistrate, as there was no warrant issued against the accused from Colombo, ordered him to be remanded in custody until the fifth proximo and to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and one surety for a similar sum.

IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Walker charged John Smith, a European aged about forty with being a vagrant. Smith stated that he was formerly employed on railways. He arrived in Bombay about a month ago from Dacca and had been staying with a friend. He tried to find some employment in Bombay and applied for it at several places, but could secure no job; and as his friend would no longer support him he was willing to go to the Work-house.—Inspector Walker informed the Magistrate the accused came to the Bellasis Road Police Station yesterday morning and told him that he had no fixed place of residence and was without any means of subsistence.—The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Work-house.

A DISHONEST HAMAL.—Before Mr. J. W. S Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Inspector Jebb charged Dattaram Kanoo, a hamal, with theft by a servant of five shuttles and sixteen pieces of cloth of the collective value of Rs 25, the property of the Indian Manufacturing Company. The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a hamal in the mill belonging to the Indian Manufacturing Company at Ripon Road and as such was in charge of all the keys. On Monday last an employe of the mill noticed a towel belonging to the mill, tied round the accused's waist and arrested him. He was handed over to the police and subsequently on his house being searched pieces of cloth and shuttles were found. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIES OF THEFTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, Inspector Murray charged Gajanund Ramchandra and Ramchandra Yessoo, both Hindus, with five counts of theft of pieces of wearing apparel and sundry articles, belonging to five persons. It appears that on the morning of the 16th instant a policeman was going along Grant Road, when he noticed the first accused pulling down from the road a 'saras,' that was hanging on a line on the first floor of a house and arrested him. Gajanund then made a statement, which led to the arrest of the second accused and the recovery of articles which they both had stolen from different places during the last two months. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charges and were sentenced to an aggregate term of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

REFUSING TO PLY FOR HIRE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, one Gulab Mahomed, a hackney victoria driver was charged with refusing to ply for hire. It appeared that on Tuesday evening the accused was asked to drive Mr. M. F. Banaji from near the Apollo Bunder, which he refused to do. Mr. M. F. Banaji went into the witness-box and said that on the day in question he asked the garriwalla to drive him from the Apollo Bunder to Bori Bunder. On seeing him the accused drove along in the other direction, but he jumped into his carriage. The Magistrate remarked that the complainant was a Christian. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 3.

THEFT OF A SILVER WATCH AND CHAIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bodley, charged one Gunpat Balla a Surti lad of about twelve years of age with the theft of a silver watch and chain belonging to Mr. Richard Alexander, residing at Lower Colaba. From the complainant's and his sister-in-law's, Mrs. Regina Alexander, evidence it appeared that at midnight on the 19th instant the latter was awakened by some noise in her room. She gave a cry and saw a figure and asked who it was. This aroused the complainant who was in the next room. Before the complainant entered and struck a light to see what the matter was the accused ran away with a silver watch and chain. The accused who was in the employ of Mrs. Alexander, pleaded guilty to the charge and was ordered by the Magistrate to receive nine stripes.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING.—At the Girgaum Prathna Samaj last evening, Pandit Dev-Ratan and Sirdar Gurmukh Singh, the two workers of the Dev Samaj, an important association of moral science and educational reforms in the Punjab, delivered an address on the subject of temperance. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. From the account given of the work of the Dev Samaj in the Punjab and Sindh it appeared that many individuals had been reclaimed from drunkenness, meat-eating and gambling. Several schools had been established for the mental and moral training and reform of working classes where free education was imparted to a large number of the people. These schools had been highly spoken of by Government officials. The Samaj was spreading a healthy literature in Hindi. It also succeeded in getting several liquor shops closed in various villages in the Punjab. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the President concluded the proceedings.

FRAUD BY A CART DRIVER.—Jaichund Raoji, moonim in the firm of Valji Damji of Chinoh Bunder Road, had fifty-two carts loaded with pressed bales of cotton at Thomas Street, Colaba, on the 16th instant, for conveyance to the E. D. Sassoon Mills at Kala Chowkey Road. During the afternoon it was ascertained that one cart No. 425, containing four pressed bales of cotton valued at Rs. 540 had not reached its destination. The owner of the cotton made inquiries and subsequently learnt that a cart containing three bales of cotton had been found by the police and detained at Girgaum Police Station. The complainant proceeded thither, and found the missing cart with three out of four bales of cotton, which he identified as his own property. It appeared that the cart with the cotton bales in it had been found abandoned at Chimna Butcher Street by the C. Division Police and taken by them to the Girgaum Police station. Enquiries are being made by the police to trace the driver, who is an unlicensed driver and has been convicted on two previous occasions for similar offences.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DAYAL JAITHA AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months. This was the case, said the learned counsel, in which the Commercial Bank were the opposing creditors, and in which criminal proceedings were still pending against one of the insolvents in the Court at Karachi, and the insolvents relied upon certain letters which were produced in that Court.

Mr. Strangman, for the Commercial Bank, opposed the application.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, extended the interim order till the 17th November next.

RE VAZIR KAMAL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted a week's interim order, leave to amend the schedule being also granted.

RE MAHOMEDALI ALIAS ABDULLA IBRAHIM.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE HARMUKH MUNGHERAM.

The insolvent applied for the usual interim order. Mr. Chunilal Setalvad on behalf of a creditor opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had concealed his books of account. His lordship refused the application.

RE HORMUSJEE COWASJEE DHALA.

On the application of Mr. Dastur, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The hearing of the rule "nisi" granted in the case was adjourned for two months with interim protection.

RE SHRIDHAR KRISHNA KOTHAWALE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. The application was opposed by Mr. Davar on behalf of a creditor, and was refused.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Ghella Poonja Joshi; Tyebjee Ibrahimjee Sohoni; Purshotum Vallabh and another; Karim Gunny Memon; Dharamsey Runchorlas Thakar; Ramchandra Babajee Samant; Nursey Kessow Sutar and another; Tukaram Babajee Godambe; Asharam Shivram Gowli and others; Raghunath Morojee Sha; Abdulla Haroon Khatrey; Gokul Ludha; John De Costa; Chho alal Purshotum; and Daisy Davis.

THE INSOLVENCY OF FAZALBHOY VISRAM.

RE HUSSAMBHAI VISRAM AND HAJIBHOY VISRAM.

Mr. Davar appeared for the insolvents in both the above matters and moved absolute two rules granted on the 15th June last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvents should not be allowed to withdraw their petitions.

Mr. Lane, Clerk of the Court, informed his lordship that notices sent to eight up-country creditors were not returned, and fourteen creditors remained unserved.

Mr. Davar said he was quite willing that the names of the unserved Bombay creditors should be struck off the schedule. The total amount due to the unserved creditors was about Rs. 500 only. These were creditors whom they could not get hold of, and whose place of residence they could not find out. The learned counsel was anxious that the rules should be made absolute. The insolvents' debts amounted to eight lakhs of rupees and nearly all the creditors had consented to accept a composition of six annas in the rupee. Those of the creditors who did not accept it were at perfect liberty to file suits against the insolvents. There was one creditor, Raojee Sakalchand, who was willing to accept a composition of six annas in the rupee, but his claim was on certain forward delivery contracts. That creditor claimed that he was entitled to get the difference in price between the due dates of the contract; while on the other side, it was contended that he was entitled to the difference in price between the contract date and the date of the insolvency. That was a question which the insolvents were quite willing should be decided by any tribunal, Lt. Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee, decided to refer it to the Commissioner, or to the Court decide it. Counsel said further that, if the creditor did not accept what Mr. Macleod fixed, let him have the liberty to appeal against the award. What the insolvents wished was that this matter should not again stand over. It was a large insolvency, and great sacrifices had been made to bring about this compromise.

Mr. Vicajee, for the opposing creditors, Raojee Sakalchand and Co., said he was sorry to say that he was instructed positively not to consent to the withdrawal of the petition. This was an application for withdrawal; and he submitted that withdrawal was almost unknown to the Insolvency Act. It had been decided in Calcutta that the Court had no power to allow withdrawal, although in this Court there was a rule, namely rule 22, which assumed that there was such power. But there was no decision to that effect. The decision was the other way in the matter of Pearichand, reported in the 6th Bengal Reports.

His lordship asked whether the latter part of rule 22 did or did not allow withdrawal.

Mr. Vicajee contended that, even if it did, it did not authorise the Court to make such an order. His lordship had to see whether it was consistent with the Act; but the Act was silent on the point. Further, with regard to the present rule, counsel was asked particularly to say that his client did not consent to the withdrawal of the petition. The matter stood thus. His client put a claim for over Rs. 24,000, while he was allowed only Rs. 2,593. The difference was a vast one, and as he was compelled to take six annas in the rupee, he would get only a few hundred rupees if he accepted the reduced claim. On the other hand, if his claim for Rs. 24,000 was allowed he would get several thousand rupees. Counsel said his client was not prepared to accept less than Rs. 15,000. If that was agreed to, he had no objection.

Mr. Davar said that the compromise was much to the interests of the general body of creditors. But for it and certain funds which were being paid out of certain trust properties, the creditors would have got only one or two annas in the rupee instead of six annas. The Official Assignee had investigated the opposing creditor's claim and had allowed the reduced amount. If the creditor was dissatisfied with the award, he might appeal to the Commissioner. On that basis the insolvents were quite willing to take the order making the two rules absolute.

Mr. Vicajee said if the order of withdrawal was to be made immediately, he agreed to take six annas in the rupee on Rs. 15,000. Otherwise he would ask the Court to make any order without prejudice to his client's right to bring a suit with respect to the claim which he made.

Mr. Justice Russell, in disposing of the matter, said: This was an application under section 22 of the Insolvency Court Rules, for the withdrawal of the insolvents' petition on their paying six annas in the rupee to the Official Assignee. His lordship had ordered the names of the creditors who were not served, or who had not returned the notices to be struck off the schedule. Raojee Sakalchand and Co., the only opposing creditors, claimed Rs. 24,000. The Official Assignee had admitted their proof for Rs. 2,598-12-0, and that officer was clearly of opinion that the composition was for the benefit of the creditors on the estate. The words of rule 22, his lordship said, were very wide. (See Indian Law Reports 7 Bombay, 411-413). The proper course for the opposing creditors was to appeal from the Official Assignee's decision as to their proof. (See Kalidas Kanji, 26 Bombay, 631.) His lordship, therefore, made this rule absolute without prejudice to any right that the creditors, Raojee Sakalchand and Co., might have to appeal to the Commissioner from the Official Assignee's decision, the insolvents by their counsel undertaking to pay six annas per rupee in respect of any sum that might be found due on such appeal by them, to Raojee Sakalchund and Co. His lordship made both the rules absolute accordingly, but the orders were not to be drawn up till composition fees, etc., were paid to the Official Assignee as trustee.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next from Aden, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Macleod, Mr and Mrs A D
Swinton-Browne, Capt and Miss
Compton, Mrs and child
Bialsop, Lt-Col
Yule, Mr R A
Muskett, Mr J M and 2 Misses G and J
Carlyon, Lt
Sparks, Mr
Maclean, Mr A De V
Macnair, Mr R H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Jacob, Capt
Selker, Mr A
Cowley, Mr W D H and Miss
Slacke, Mr F A and Mrs
Wakid, Mr H
Smith, Major F A
Pease, Major H T
Hughes, Capt and Mrs J E
McLaughlin, Mr H D
Tyler, Capt and Mrs F C
Duff, Maj-Genl and Mrs
Cockburn, Mr E D
Postwalla, Dr B S
Mansel, Lt-Col G C
Tyler, Miss A M
Hulbert, Lt T E
Anderson, Mr E S J
Mayne, Mr E M
Bruce, Mr D
Spence, Capt Ogilvy
Spence, Hon Mrs
Maxwell, Maj and Mrs A G
Voyle, Major H E
Hughes, Capt E M
MacLaren, Mr
Higgins, Mr E
Gass, Mr H A
Masland, Lt H
Garratt, Col and Mrs F S
Gallop, Mr F
Acland, Troyte, Mr H
Milton, Mr J

FROM PORT SAID.—Chalkley, Mr A
FOR KARACHI.

Leslie-Jones, Mr and Mrs
Thomas, Mr A C
Nixon, Lt E M
Abbott, Mr E

FOR RANGOON.—Flaskett, Mr
FOR CALCUTTA.—Abbott, Mr G F

THE GIRGAUM GAMBLING CASE

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, afternoon, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent W. R. Barnett placed for trial Virji Trikum, Kallandas Vithaldas Lakhmidas Virji Kakar, Narotum Khaki Purshotam, Pranjiwan Dharamsi Purshotam, and Harakhji Keshav, under an order of the High Court, Virji was charged with keeping a common gaming-house while he and the others were charged with gaming therein with false dice counters and money on the morning of the 20th July and with trespass. Narandas Selvji who was the seventh accused in the charge sheet, was made King's evidence and discharged at a previous hearing. The house in which the accused were arrested belonged to the estate of the late Mr. N. S. Parakh and was empty. Mr Bowen Acting Public Prosecutor appeared to prosecute. Mr Strangman with Mr. Velinkar, pleader appeared for the first accused: Mr Payne appeared for the fourth, Mr Chunilal Setalvad for fifth and Mr Kapadia for the second and the eight accused.

The evidence already recorded by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, from whose court the case was transferred by the orders of the Appellate Court, to Mr. Dracup's Court, was read over by Mr Bowen. It was the examination-in-chief of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Accused were questioned by the Magistrate as to whether they had any statements to make in their defence. The first accused said finding the house open he went in. The second accused said when he went in late in the night, he found the others playing there he remained in the room for half an hour, when the police came, and made the arrests. The third accused said he was playing there. The fourth, fifth and sixth accused said they were playing there with money. The sixth accused added he was gaming there. The eighth accused said he was only sitting there, not playing; he went with the second accused, Kalianjas.

Mr. Bowen submitted the first accused should be charged as occupier and user of a building in which common gaming was carried on, and with assisting in the conducting of the house, under Section 4, A and C of the Gambling Act, with breaking into the house, and with committing trespass under the provisions of the Penal Code; and with being found in a house between sunset and sunrise without satisfactorily accounting for his presence there, under the provisions of the Police Act. He and the other accused should be charged, under Section 5 of the Gambling Act, with gambling with dice, counters and money, the other accused would also be charged with trespass.

Strangman said there was no evidence at all of house breaking. The charge under the Police Act was a summons case; and the procedure could be to go on with it as if it were a summons case, and not to frame charges. As to the charge under the Police Act the mere fact of their being there was no offence. There was an additional ingredient required—of asking them to account satisfactorily for their presence; which was not done. Had they been asked, they would have been able to give a satisfactory account, namely that they were let into the premises. Counsel had no objection to the framing of charges, provided there was evidence in support of them.

The Magistrate said he would alter the charge to one of wilful trespass.

The Public Prosecutor said the punishment for it was only a fine of twenty rupees and surely the offence was something more than that. Accused were found the middle of the night, and he thought the Section of the Police Act cited by him (Sec. 114) was meant to apply to cases of this sort.

The Magistrate said he would charge the accused under Section 114, with having been found in the premises without any satisfactory excuse.

To this charge the accused pleaded not guilty; further hearing was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 22

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

1303—Mansukhlal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gangabai widow and others—Little and Co M J and H and C L Owen.

1339—Nadirshaw and T—Ochawram Nanabhai Haridas vs Dolatram Jamiatram Nanabhai—Dikshit D and S.

1341—Payne and Co—The Badesha Anibare and Soda Fabric vs Forbes Bayar and Co Limited—Crawford and Co.

1312—Nanu H and Co—Vithaldas Canji vs Haridas Canji and others—Little and Co.

1315—Little and Co—Shaw Wallace and Coys Gordhundas Khatao and another—Craigie L and O.

1318—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotam Dayal and another—Crawford B and Co.

1319—Ardeser H D and Co—Gordhundas Radhakisson vs Subhanand Goromichai and others.

1351—B Raghavaya Waguoji Kuvarji and another vs Cumaji Homonji Cama and another—Ardesir H D and Co.

1352—Payne and Co—Ramanlal Gordhundas Gujjar vs Tribhowandas Kallandas Gujjar Bicknell M and M.

1357—B Raghavaya Nilkant Keshav Godgil and others vs Venibai alias Sharadabai and others—Hiralal D.

1251—Crawford B and Co—Tribhowandas Mungaldas vs Jugmohundas Mungaldas and others—Edgelow G W and Co—A H Co—S B and N.

1325—Dikshit D and S—Dahibai widow vs Velji Lukhmichand—Kauga and P.

1259—Jehangir and S—Ardeshir Jehangir Framjee and others vs Jamasjee Dadabhoy Pochkhanawalla—Bicknell M and K.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11953-04-12353-04—Veerchand Nowla and others vs The B B and C I Ry Co

Before The Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

509-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed and another—Tyabji and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.

365-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubash vs Sorabjee Rustamjee Saudar—Ardeshir H D and Co for trial of issue

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur S and J M—J and M—Payne and Co—Little and Co—Ardeser H D and Co—Part heard.

579-03—Little and Co—Hurjeevan Veerjee and another vs Runchordas Cullianjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and H

590-02—Tyabji D and Co—Cassumally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsunbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D and Co D and D and M J and M.

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaidas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.

76 03—Maiubhai J and M—Ebrahim Haji Suleman vs Memon Hassumabhs Co.

77 03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassum Vamid.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Muljee Kallianjee vs Laljee Doongarsey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

151-03—Nadirsha and S—Bayajee Gangaram vs Shamboo Namdeo Vanjari and others—Balkrisana V N K and In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

212-94—Edgelow G and W—Framjee Katetas vs F H De Britto—Bicknell M and K

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

573-04—Payne and Co—The Kohinoor Mills Co Ld vs Meman Mahomedally Hajee Jamal-Mahbhoy J and M—Part heard

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

753-92 and 29-03—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Angelo Sebastia Pereira—Part heard

29-03—Smetham B and N—Bai Maneckbai widow vs Ramji Lalchand—Kanga and P—Part heard

25-03—Smetham B and N—Bai Maneckbai widow vs Ramji Lalchand—Kanga and P

450-03—Kanga and P—The Deccan Bank Ld vs Gangadhar Ganesh Mathawale and others—Captain V Hiralal D Edgelow and W

5-11 2—02—Payne and Co—Hajee Hosban Oomer and another vs Noor Mahomed Hossein and others—Malvi H M to be heard on merits

24-04—Chitnis M and M—Durgabai widow vs Krishnarao Khanderao—D Rombe for postponement

23-04—Mulla and H Noorbai widow of Ally Miya Hoosein Miya and others—Captain M and B and M

569-02—Edgelow G and W—Ranchordas Vandiravandas and others vs Kadershai Mahomedbhai—Khunderao S and L.

591-02—B Raghawaya Babajee Sadashiv Joze vs Ganputrao Krishnajee Ranjikar—Kanga and P

123-04—Bhaishanker K and G Ardeshir—H D and Co

14-03—Khanderao S and L—Wamanrao Narayen vs Morishwar Narayen—Kanga and C

18-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Lelbai alias Navibai widow vs Rajaram Chinoo—Nadersha and S

647-03—M B Chothia Kooverbai widow vs Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Bajiwalla and others—In person—Mulla N and

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1904.

JAPAN TEACHING US.

To the question "What has Japan done?" every newspaper reader, who has followed the events of the past five months, can furnish some sort of reply, but it has been left to Sir Cyprian Bridge to tell us not only what Japan has done but what she is doing. Naturally the naval lessons receive most prominence from the gallant admiral, but his whole essay is palatable as well as instructive. He lays it down that, whatever may be the final result of the present war, the impression made on the world by the demeanour and performances of Japan will endure. That country has extorted from the nations of Western Europe and America, a tribute—not always ungrudgingly rendered—of mingled admiration and surprise. We have had to admit that what she has done has been well done, and we do not conceal our astonishment that it should be so. Furthermore we must confess that we should have been fully content, if we had had the doing of it, to have achieved as much success as the Japanese have. But, asks Sir Cyprian Bridge, if our admiration is becoming, is it creditable to us that we should have been surprised? The question is worth asking, as it involves considerations of the highest importance to us Britons—those relating to our national security. We ought not to have been surprised. We ought to have known precisely what Japan was capable of accomplishing. But we knew as little, perhaps less than Russia knew and were as much surprised by the results of the land fighting as the advisers of the Tsar, who led him to believe that Japan would not even show fight, provoke her how much they might. We agree with the gallant admiral who holds that we had no right to be ignorant of Japan's capabilities. We had been in closer communication, commercially, financially and politically with Japan than any other nation had been. It was we who definitely introduced her into the circle of civilised Powers. When the war with Russia began, we had been two years in alliance with Japan, yet only a handful knew what Japan could or was likely to do, or appreciated the condition which she has reached—a condition which is as much the product of their own civilisation as of the Western ideas and methods which they have assimilated.

When Japan was already prepared to go forth and win, not a Bourse in Europe believed there would be war. No nation believed that Japan would dare go forth against Russia, and the idea was common that it would be an outrage on common sense to suggest that Japan, though with right on her side, would not be afraid of her gigantic antagonist. And Sir Cyprian Bridge, who knows the Far East and the men, whose names we all now know, and believes in the energy and ability—he does not say integrity we observe—still maintains his conviction that, if he erred in believing that Japan would not fight, he erred in very good company, and it does not lie in the mouths of those whose attitude towards the Japanese was one of amused contempt to reproach him with his mistake. Alexeieff and foreigners generally had overlooked the fact that a country which contains upwards of five millions of fighting men, all animated by the most enthusiastic patriotism, cannot well be considered little, even comparatively, whatever the absolute number may be, it has been increased by proximity of position to the scene of hostilities. Even those who held that there would be no war would not have denied that, if war did really break out after all, its theatre would be within a few hundred miles of Japan. Well, Japan besides winning battles both by sea and land has taught us how to use the most modern naval appliances and to use them with effect. It would probably be right to say, remarks Sir Cyprian Bridge, that there has been general disappointment that the two fleets have not engaged in a general action, that there has not been a good stand up sea fight approximating to the battles of the old pattern. Such disappointment has, it seems, been expressed in naval circles, but Admiral Bridge tells us that to feel disappointment at this is to pay a poor compliment to the naval strategy of the Japanese. The torpedo attacks on the Russian ships outside Port Arthur and the attempts to block up the port with sunken steamers and with mines, indicate that the very thing which the Japanese wished to prevent was the possibility of the Russian fleet forming up for a general engagement. He considers this strategy was admirable. Moreover it proved successful. Naval experts regret that, as a result of the adoption of this strategy, they had no opportunity of seeing how a modern battleship inflicts or stands "hammering."

Our fighting men have learnt, where it has been possible to test it, that the effect of gun-fire does not differ much from what had been expected. All the killed and wounded on board the Varyag had been employed on or above the upper deck. The immunity of those who were stationed below could not have been due to protection afforded by the sides of the ship, because the plates were not thick enough to keep out the shot fired at her. The result observed, we are told, must have been brought about by the immeasurably greater frequency with which the Japanese guns were aimed so as to send their projectiles to points considerably above the Varyag's water-line. A large proportion of the wounds were not inflicted directly by the hostile shot and shell, but by small fragments of the ship's structure and fittings broken off on impact and sent flying about. The one apparent novelty in naval gunnery which the recent operations have disclosed was the greatly increased range at which actions can be fought. This it seems had been anticipated in the British Navy at any rate, and months before the present war began it had become common in our service to practise shooting at long ranges, it being considered a proper deduction from the augmented velocity of projectiles and the consequent flattening of their trajectories that more distant firing than heretofore would be the rule in battle. Sir Cyprian Bridge concludes from the experience already gained in the conflict in the Far East that in its principal features naval warfare does not differ materially from that of which we have authentic records. There has been nothing yet to show that the slaughter will be more terrific than it used to be. The human element is still the deciding element in war. If there has been heroic gallantry on one side there has been steady fortitude on the other, and the balance has been upset by the superior intelligence and enterprise with which the Japanese have conducted their operations. The success with which they have kept efficient the complex machinery of modern men-of-war is attributable to unflagging care and a correct appreciation of the demands which can be reasonably made on a ship's mechanical equipment. Sir Cyprian Bridge comments on the marvellous manner in which the Japanese have mastered the novel appliances which they have been called upon to handle, and he attributes their success to the wide comprehensiveness of their culture, and he concludes his observations with the pregnant remark that, if we consider carefully what the Japanese navy has done, we can hardly fail to admit the potency, even in naval affairs, of general culture; and we should be wise if we lay to heart the lesson that our allies are teaching us.

HINDU CALENDAR REFORM.

OTHERS besides Hindus will be interested in the movement particulars of which are given elsewhere.

We learn that there has been no revision of the Hindu Calendar for a period of four hundred years and, apart from the discrepancies which now appear in the many and various native calendars published throughout the country, the present state of astronomical knowledge requires that the Hindu almanac should be, in a scientific sense, brought up to date. For all the advances in astronomical science, which, as the calendar reformers acknowledge, have made the old Hindu formulæ obsolete, the East, which began the study of sidereal phenomena, is indebted to the West. The four centuries during which no change has been made in the Hindu computation of time covers the period in which astronomical learning ceased to receive any additions from the East, and Europe emerged from the intellectual darkness in which she had long existed. With the close of the fifteenth century came the period of Copernicus and the overthrow of the Ptolemaic system, the contributions and discoveries of Tycho. Brahe, Kepler and Galileo, and to these have succeeded the host of observers whose discoveries during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have continuously added to our knowledge of the sidereal universe. The Hindu system of computation of time has remained unchanged throughout the era of the most revolutionary accessions to knowledge, and it can be well understood that Hindu savants keenly appreciate the need for revision. The unsettled condition of the country is submitted as a probable reason why no change in the calendar has been made during the most momentous period in scientific history. But if the era has been one of wars in India, it was also a period of much disturbance in Europe. The explanation is probably to be found in another direction, and it is a gratifying sign of the tendencies to advance, albeit slowly, now visible in various phases of Indian activity, that Hindu astronomers are anxious to get up with the time in a literal sense.

ATHLETICISM IN SCHOOLS.

DR. PERCIVAL, the Bishop of Hereford, has recently reprinted, in the "School World" his presidential address to the Education Section of the British Association. Dr. Percival brings his Clifton and Rugby experience to bear on the public schools in giving his view of English education. For him the best classification of public school boys is into those who expect to reach and do reach the Sixth Form, and those who neither expect to nor do; and it is the latter class which forms the anomaly and the pressing problem. In Scotland they would, from sixteen or so, be at the university or be entering business; in England they drag on from sixteen to nineteen an existence whose vacuity is disguised only by athletics. At the schools it is not only the largest class, but in most its leaders are the school leaders and set the school tone; from its ranks mainly come the cricket elevens and the football fifteens; indeed from no less leisured ranks could such a specialist as the modern athletic amateur be normally recruited. Dr. Percival's view of over-athleticism is that it is the refuge of boys otherwise without an end in life; that it results from keeping so many at school after they have ceased to have any serious purpose to serve there. His remedy is to lower the usual age for university passmen, by suitable arrangements, to about sixteen or seventeen, and deliberately cater for a class which could go out from the university into the world at twenty. If the sixth-form type of boy continued to work out his education at school and the university for the same longer periods which are usual for all at present, he would preponderate and set the tone more than he usually does now; and in this way the less intellectual type might even be more assimilated to the intellectual than by being driven through exactly the same mill as it is now. Certainly Dr. Percival is speaking from experience when he says that the two types are distinct and that the sixth-form type is that by which the public schools must be justified.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN BENGAL.

The report of the Agricultural Branch of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year 1903-04, shows that considerable progress was made during the year in the enquiry into the alleged deterioration of jute; and special investigations were made into the practice of fraudulently watering the fibre. The Department had the advantage of receiving expert advice in the course of these enquiries from the Inspector-General of Agriculture, the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, the Reporter on Economic Products, and the Agricultural Chemist. Experiments with jute were conducted at the Burdwan Farm and at Faridpur and Jalpaiguri. These experiments were undertaken with the object of ascertaining what varieties are adaptable to local conditions and what is the best method of production; seeds were widely distributed; and efforts were made to extend local cultivation. An experimental farm started at Cuttack, in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India that it might be possible to hasten the development of improved agricultural methods in Orissa, was one of the principal features of the year, and the results of the experiments were satisfactory. The Bengal Silk Committtee continued to carry on its useful work in popularising the use of healthy seed and extending mulberry plantations, while in Midnapore a school has been established by local efforts with the object of reviving the silk industry in the district and of improving the agricultural condition of the people by giving instruction in agriculture and sericulture. Another feature has been the formation of a society in Orissa with the object of developing the resources of that province by private enterprise.

IN view of the possible visit of Lord Curzon to Kashmir, the Durbar are making preliminary arrangements for his reception.

THE replies from Native States, regarding the extension of the Imperial Service movement are now nearly complete. The last will probably be received before the end of this month.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th July amounted to Rs. 2,383, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 469. Total earnings from 1st July to 30th July were Rs. 11,204, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 396.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th July amounted to Rs. 7,540, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,416. Total earnings from 1st July to 30th July were Rs. 32,302, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,950.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 30th July amounted to Rs. 2,568, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,604. Total earnings from 1st July to 30th July were Rs. 7,929, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,524.

WE understand that the following gentlemen are among the candidates for election to the Bombay University Senate by the Fellows already nominated and elected :—The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Dr. R. Row, Dr. H. M. Masina, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Dr. A. P. Cama, Mr. N. G. Velliker, Mr. Jafar Rahimtoola, Professor A. M. Masani, Professor S. H. Hodivala and Mr. P. J. Padshah.

WE may expect to hear in the course of the next few days that the Mission and its escort have left Lhassa. Colonel Younghusband has been given a free hand as to the date of the actual movement so far as political expediency is concerned, while General Macdonald has already completed his preparations for the return march of the troops.

THE "Pioneer's" correspondent telegraphs from Lhassa that the Amban has posted up a formal proclamation from the Emperor of China, announcing the Dalai Lama's temporary deprivation of all his secular and religious powers on account of his headstrong policy and subsequent flight. Should his contumacy continue the deprivation is to be made permanent. The proclamation is regarded at Lhassa with indifference or satisfaction.

AT a sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell allowed the petitions of Fazalbhoy Visram and of Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram, who traded lately under the name of the firm of Visram Ebrahim and Co., to be withdrawn on their paying six annas in the rupee to the Official Assignee at Bombay. The learned judge had ordered the names of the creditors who were not served, or who had not returned the notices to be struck off the schedule. It was stated that the Official Assignee was clearly of opinion that the composition was for the benefit of the creditors on the estate.

IN New York tattooing has become a craze among the wealthy folk, and weird devices and emblem are at a high premium. The fashionable tattooer wraps himself in a certain atmosphere of mystery, and as he works out a rare device on the fair arm of some great lady tells how it will bring her some strange and unexpected piece of good fortune.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Victoria praying the King when appointing the next representative of his Majesty in that State, to take into consideration the altered circumstances brought about by the accomplishment of federation. All Australians, of course, agree that the nomination of Governor-General of the Common-wealth must remain with the King and the Imperial Government, but many of them consider it no longer necessary or desirable to send out the six State Governors from England. The duties of these Governors are now little more than nominal, and can easily be discharged by the Chief Justices, who already hold dormant commissions as Acting-Governors. In Canada the Governors of the provinces are appointed by the Federal Government in Ottawa.

A DOCTOR has been telling the British Association some very interesting things as to the connexion between disease and complexion. The blonde suffers, it appears, more from tonsilitis, rheumatism, and heart disease than the brunette; the brunette, in turn, more from consumption, epilepsy, and cancer. The fair child has the greatest dangers to run, just as in later life the dark adult has. The most overcrowded areas are brunette areas, and also those in which the mortality—but of blonde children—is the greatest. We dare say says a, home paper, that this may be true, but it is certainly rather a new idea to the average man. Conceivably it will furnish a respectable basis for the dyeing of hair. If any particular microbe has a partiality for fair hair, who could blame a blonde, fearing the disease, for becoming a brunette? In fact, she may be able to plead, with science at her back, that she dyes to live.

A MATERIAL which is coming into great vogue amongst architects, builders, and carpenters is fibro-cement, a patented manufacture of asbestos and cement. The great drawback to the use of the ordinary kinds of asbestos for building purposes is their weakness. The inventor of fibro-cement has, however, produced an asbestos material which actually increases the strength of the structure it is applied to and makes it not only fire-proof but damp-proof and sound-proof in a high degree. So far the manufacture of fibro-cement is confined to sheets and roofing slates. The latter are impervious to storms or traffic and cheaper than slates. The sheets are being turned out in two sizes, measuring about 8 feet by 4 ft. by 3-16 in. and about 4 ft. by 4 ft. by 3-16 in., and as a sanitary and permanent lining for walls, ceilings, partitions, doors, ventilating shafts, &c., have proved so successful that the War Office and Admiralty have adopted the material for their requirements. Fibro-cement sheets can be quickly cut down with a saw to any size, and as they are suitable for an endless variety of purposes there can be no doubt about the material having come to stay.

THE WELSH REVOLT.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AND HIS PLAN.

WILL Wales accept Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme? That is the question commonly asked. But there's a previous question, and it is this: When the time comes, will Mr. Lloyd-George lend the weight of his advocacy to the scheme—which has been fathered upon him, and which he has, in part, acknowledged—for closing all the elementary schools in Wales, and will he urge its adoption by the educational authorities of the Principality? The member for the Carnarvon Boroughs is probably the only Welsh politician of note gifted with the courage or recklessness—which you will—to conceive and execute such a fantastic plan. If he declines to propose it, be assured the starvation policy will not even come up for serious consideration in any representative conference of Welsh educationists. What will he do?

A very well-informed correspondent in the last issue of the "Baner," the leading vernacular newspaper, credits Mr. Lloyd-George with almost superhuman indifference to all personal considerations. Others may be influenced by motives of ambition, he is moved by patriotic impulses only. Sweet may be the dreams of office, but Mr. Lloyd-George, we are assured by this authority, prizes, above all else a victory for Wales.

It is not necessary to question motives at this time of the day but we have to look facts in the face, writes a Welsh correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The "Welsh Nationalists," who are most thoroughly in accord with Mr. Lloyd-George on all questions of politics, are, at once, the most determined advocates of a Welsh Parliamentary party on the lines of the Irish party, and most desirous of seeing Mr. Lloyd-George attain a foremost position in the ranks of official Radicalism. How both ideals can be secured is a question with which the Welsh Nationalists do not presently attempt to grapple. It is bound to come up, but just now, vague talk of pledges to be obtained by Mr. Lloyd-George serve to salve the consciences of the over-scrupulous. Herein a remarkable change of mental attitude has to be noticed. It is well within the memory of politicians generally that the same question was raised in an acute form when the late Mr. Thomas Ellis accepted an official position in Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule administration.

The "Nationalist" attitude of twelve years ago is not recalled to reproach the Nationalists of to-day; and, indeed, if it were, the people concerned would ask with a smile, "Why burden yourself with the dead weight of Memory?" They value the dictum that consistency is the last refuge of weak minds. Be how it may, the Welsh "Nationalists" are bent upon seeing Mr. Lloyd-George occupying a high position in the next Liberal Cabinet. And with all his patriotic ardour for Wild Wales, Mr. Lloyd-George unquestionably regards himself as a serious politician and aspires to be considered a leader of men. Not only is the Welsh Nationalist party, as represented by the vernacular newspapers, reconciled to Mr. Lloyd-George joining a Liberal Administration, but it incessantly urges that his promotion will be the most sure way of advancing the interests of Wales. Patriotism and expediency have joined hands, virtue and interest have kissed together.

If this be a correct description of the present state of the Welsh "National" feeling—and for evidence see the Welsh Radical papers passim—is it possible that the future Minister of the Crown will urge and lead his countrymen to and in a revolutionary crusade? Mr. Lloyd-George has earned the reputation of a resourceful politician. It is possible he will confess himself bankrupt in fertility by resorting to anarchy? I am inclined to believe that the holiday in Switzerland will result in a more constitutional "plan of campaign."

But, assuming that Mr. Lloyd-George compromises himself by recommending his countrymen to treat the law with contempt, will Wales act on his advice? Everyone who thought he knew the Welsh people would a year ago have given an unhesitating "No" in answer to such a question. But the results of the County Council elections in March last and the subsequent proceedings of the elected bodies have unsettled long-cherished convictions in this matter. In the County Council elections the majority emphatically declared for unconstitutionalism. Issue was then joined on the question whether the Education Act, 1902, should be administered in its entirety by the bodies chargeable at law to carry out its provisions. Overwhelming majorities were cast in every county for the men who avowed their determination to treat the law with contempt in so far as it failed to coincide with their party politics. One of the first acts of the newly-elected councils was to appoint the educational committees. The same policy was adopted by every council. Not only did the Radicals take care to secure for themselves an overwhelming working majority on every committee, but they took the drastic precaution of keeping the minority down below the minimum number of members required to form a quorum. The motive was obvious though not avowed. As matters stood at that time the legal remedy provided against recalcitrant educational authorities was a mandamus, and contempt of this at the very lowest would have resulted in disqualification to act at all. What then would remain? Only the minority, which could not muster a quorum.

These were steps which were taken in March last to make the Education Act, 1902, so far as it concerned the non-provided schools, a dead letter. It is obvious that the same machinery will be available for carrying out Mr. Lloyd-George's plan of campaign against the Defaulters Act with this difference, that the majority of each educational authority may resign and not stand disqualified by any process of law.

It is necessary to recall these facts in order to understand what is called the "temper" of the Welsh people at the present time. Too much importance may be attached to the outbursts of some of the Welsh Radical papers, but it is not entirely out of place to note here that a newspaper published in Mr. Lloyd-George's own constituency—a newspaper which, of all the vernacular weeklies, has probably the largest circulation—has, more than once, lately used its editorial columns to justify the assassins of Bobrikoff and M. de Plehve, with particular application to the "oppressors" who have forced "coercive and repressive" measures upon the Principality of Wales. Even the "religious" organs, of the "Tyst" the "Gwyliedydd," and the "Goleuad" class, give vent to language bordering on sedition. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to be able to record this fact, that, so far, the bulk of the Welsh Radical newspapers are not pledged to support the so-called Lloyd-George scheme. With the exception of the two weeklies published in Carnarvon, which are all for the Starvation policy, the vernacular press reserves judgment in the matter. Some of the newspapers affect to doubt whether Mr. Lloyd-George has ever suggested such a scheme—others, notably the "Goleuad," which speaks for the Calvinistic Methodists—the most influential if not the largest sect in Wales—suggests that other plans may find more general favour.

The weight of Mr. Lloyd-George's personality can scarcely be over-rated. Time was when the hare-brained schemes of this young man were critically examined and generally condemned by the "old stagers" in Welsh politics, who took their watch words from a great leader. More than one Welsh revolt in which Mr. Lloyd-George took part, was easily quelled by a word or a nod from Mr. Gladstone. Tempora mutantur. The Welsh revolter now leads his nominal leaders. The position justifies, in measure, the spiteful reflection that, in the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is king. But, in justice to Mr. Lloyd-George, it must be said that he too, has come on by merit, and by a rare display of fighting qualities; and, by the irony of fate nothing seems to have done more to raise him in the estimation of his countrymen than the generous compliment which Mr. Balfour paid to the Wilshman on the occasion of the third reading of the Education Act, 1902. The Prime Minister has taken the place of Mr. Chamberlain as the best-abused man of the Welsh Radical Press, but his commendation of Mr. Lloyd-George is still regarded as the hall-mark of statesmanship on the member for the Carnarvon Boroughs. The mere Tory who declaims in Wales against Mr. Lloyd-George as an upstart and a tyro is reminded of Mr. Balfour's words. The ends the discussion. Mr. Lloyd-George occupies a higher position in Wales than any native politician hitherto.

PORT ARTHUR ATTACKED.

MORE FORTS CAPTURED.

MUKDEN ARMIES.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Reuter wires from Chifu that a general attack on Port Arthur began yesterday before daybreak and continued till dark.

It was apparently directed against the main forts to the north-east.

General Stoessel telegraphs that the garrison on the night of the 16th instant, repulsed two attacks made on the redoubt protecting the water-works.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that the Japanese fleet co-operated in the attack on Port Arthur.

It is reported that the Japanese captured two important forts.

According to accounts from Chifu the sudden renewal of the Japanese attack was not expected by the Russians.

The Japanese retired along the greater part of the line after the last general assault at the end of August, but retained four supplementary forts on the north-east front, two of these only fifty yards from Erlungshan.

General Kuropatkin reports that reconnaissance made on 17th has established that the Japanese have occupied the village of Baniupatse with a brigade and twelve guns, and are being reinforced.

Large forces of Japanese from Liao-yang have already crossed to the right bank of the Taitse.

General Mistchenko, commanding the Cossacks, has had daily skirmishes recently and sustained a number of casualties.

The Russian Military authorities unanimously expect General Kuropatkin to make a stand at Mukden for political, if not strategical, reasons.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Reuter wires from Mukden yesterday that a battle is imminent.

The Japanese are advancing with eight and possibly nine divisions.

The tall millet has been mostly harvested affording a better field to fire over the flat plains.

The River Hun is the Russians direct front.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that it is reported four warships purchased from Argentina have arrived at Libau.

It is stated that General Kuropatkin has sent home the eminent Russian war correspondent M. Dantchenko, owing to recent messages he sent home. Several others are also returning.

The following telegram was received on Tuesday night by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, from his Government :—

Marshal Oyama reports : A further investigation shows the following additional trophies near Liaoyang : Barley 3,000 koku : Bran 6,000 koku : Chinese rice 1,000 koku : cracked Barley 1,000 koku : Millet 5,000 koku : Petroleum 1,300 cases Firewood 100,000 gan ; Coal 110 tons : and lump sugar 1,800 cases. 353 Russians' houses and 214 godowns near the Railway-station fell also into our hands. The quantity of coal captured by General Kuroki's Army is yet unknown.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by the Japanese Consul :—

General Kuroki captured 200 tons of coal and 6,250 metres trolley.

A JAPANESE TRIUMVIRATE.

THE RULERS OF A NATION'S DESTINY.

THREE men are standing in front of a large scale map. The map is of so large a scale that it screens the whole expanse of wall at one end of the room. The shortest of the three men holds a telegram in his hand, and as he reads from it one of the members of the Triumvirate runs his finger along the red line which seems to bifurcate the suspended chart. Having satisfied themselves that the reading of the map synchronises with the information contained in the telegram, the three men group round the table in the centre of the room. They are worthy of close observation these three, says "O," writing on "The War in the Far East," in "Blackwood's Magazine," for it is this Triumvirate that is ruling Japan's destinies at the present moment.

THE "BOBS" OF JAPAN.

The small, podgy, pock-marked man, whom no caricaturist could fail to lampoon as a frog, is Baron Oyama, the Roberts of Japan. We use the parallel to our own great soldier only as a figure of location. In temperament there is no likeness between the two, except that each in his respective country is a great soldier. And what a history lies behind this diminutive field-marshal! He has seen the latent fighting strength of his nation develop in a single generation from the standard attained in the medieval civilisation of the East to that of a first class Western Power ; has lived to command it in the act of overthrowing the vaunted strength of a Western Power. But to few great military leaders has such an opportunity come as has presented itself to the present generalissimo of Japan's army.

KNOWLEDGE WORTH AN ARMY CORPS.

Twelve years ago this very marshal was called upon to command the Japanese army in the field against the strength of China. The opening phases of his present campaign are being conducted over the very ground through which he then manœuvred his victorious troops. Does it come often in the lifetime of a general to operate twice over the same squares of the map? In the present operations the knowledge gleaned in that first campaign has been worth an army corps.

The little General seated at the Marshal's right is the Kitchener of Japan. If we had not known that he was Japanese, his quick dark eye, dapper figure, and pointed beard would have led us to believe that he was a Spaniard, or perhaps a Mexican.

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA.

General Baron Kodama is the executive brain of the Japanese staff. Of the third member of the Triumvirate, however, we have no parallel in the British army. Like his illustrious associates, he also is small. He is fair for a Japanese, and the splash of grey at either temple enhances the fairness of his skin. Save for a rare and very pleasant smile the face is unemotional. The dark eyes are dreamy and the poorest expression of the great brain that works behind them. This is General Fukushima, whose genius has been the concrete-mortar which has cemented into solid block the rough-hewn material of Japan's general staff.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Lord Rosebery's Views.

KITCHENER STILL THE MAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Lincoln, discussing Army reform, reiterated that we had made a great, though not irreparable, mistake in exiling our great organiser and economist to India where he had heard his advice was not very frequently taken and replacing him by Civilian after Civilian with melancholy results.

THE TIBET TREATY.

OBJECTION BY RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 21.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" from London dated September 21st says :—It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that Russia objects to Article nine of the Tibetan treaty as a violation of China's sovereign rights.

DEATH OF MR. HAEGERT.

The death is reported at Bareilly on the 19th instant from dysentry and fever of Pastoor A. Haegert of the Bethel Santal Mission, Jamtara.

HEAVY RAIN IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE, SEPT 21.

Since Sunday night heavy rain has fallen in Bangalore and the Mysore State generally, thus removing all apprehension of monsoon failure. In Bangalore itself to-day one shower gave an inch, and a second downpour all but two inches in forty minutes. The situation had some weeks ago begun to be regarded as gloomy and official uneasiness was manifest.

A EUROPEAN MAULED BY A PANTHER

A HEROIC TUSSLE.

Mr. Charles Brown proprietor of the Cubbon Hotel, an ardent shikhari, who has bagged his dozen tigers and rogue elephants, has been badly mauled by a wounded panther at his low country coffee plantation, about 20 miles out of Bangalore. A servant who was out after a hare happened to come on the animal with cubs and shot at it, but was badly mauled. When intelligence reached Mr. Brown, he went out with a friend and, having dressed the native's wounds, made a careful search for the panther which Mr. Brown was assured had since laid up and died. But the brute appeared unexpectedly at another quarter of the jungle and closed with him. It crunched his left arm and clawed him on the chest and, although antiseptics were at once used, Mr. Brown became seriously ill. But it is hoped he is now recovering under the treatment of four of the best medical men in the station. He was armed when attacked, and fired both barrels but ineffectually. Then a mortal wrestle ensued in which Mr. Brown, being an athlete, flung the panther twice, his topee saving injuries to the head. His native shikhari, a mere boy, however, gave the beast his coup de grace.

THE RAMESWARAM TEMPLE.

VANDALISM THREATENED.

MADRAS, SEPT 21.

The great temple on the Rameswaram Island is threatened with vandalism. The temple authorities, having decided to rebuild it, destroy all features of archæological interest. Mr. A. Rea, Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Madras, inspected the temple and suggested that the District Magistrate of Madura should use his influence to induce them to carry out repairs according to suggestions only.

BRITISH RESIDENT AT TRAVANCORE.

Mr. G. T. Mackinzie, British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, retires in November next. The successor has not yet been appointed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The following appointments have been made to the British Mountain Artillery :—

Lieut. Milman No. 83 Company R. G. A. to No. 1 Mountain Battery.

Lieut. Erskine No. 23 Company R. G. A. to No. 5 Mountain Battery.

Lieut. Burney No. 3 Company R. G. A. to No. 6 Mountain Battery.

Lieut. Thom No. 27 Company R. G. A. to No. 7 Mountain Battery.

Lieut Barton No. 15. Company R. G. A. to No. 8 Mountain Battery R. G. A.,

Lieutenant-Colonel Birrell and Majors Thomson, Beach, Browne Forman and O'Donnell R. A. M. C. will proceed home after the tour has expired.

The head-quarters of the Burma District is to be permanently transferred from Rangoon to Maymyo.

The experiment sanctioned in 1902 of raising a battalion of Coorgs not having provided a success, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the 71st Coorg being mustered cut up to last November only. About 500 Coorgs had been obtained since which date all efforts to secure recruits have failed.

The following military postings are announced :—Lieut Jelf, 99th posted to the 62nd Battery R F A. Capt Kelly R G A is posted to No. 70 Company.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Majors Tyndale, Bicoe and Vores, "F" and "K" battery Royal Ho se Artillery respectively.

ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 21.—Houston, Captain Bombay, I M S, from leave from England.

Churchill, Major, Madras, 64th Pioneers from leave from England.

Maunsell, Lieutenant, Madras, 19th Bombay Lancers, from leave from Quetta.

DEPARTURES SEPTEMBER 21.—Eustace, Major, Bombay, 32nd Sikhs, from leave to England.

Houston, Captain, Bombay, I. M. S. on leave to Poona.

Price, Major, Bombay, 127th Baluchis, on duty to Karachi.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Poona big meeting commenced under most favourable auspices. The attendance was very large, a special train had brought a full contingent of sporting gentlemen from Bombay. The paddock and the grand stand were packed. Six races were on the card. The favourites had a good day. The following are the results :—

The Stand Plate—Rs 1,500 out of which second receives Rs 300, and the third Rs 200. For Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won flat race (Handicaps excepted) value Rs 1000 or over, since 31st December, 1903, 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902, of a race value Rs 600 or over, once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000, or over 4lbs. Distance—1 1-2 mile.

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 9st 2lbs	Melsom 1
Mr Finch's b aus m La France 8st 13lbs	Robinson 2
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus m Bandicoot 8st 10lbs	Foster 3
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's ch aus g Cocoa 9st, 3lbs	Scr.
Mr A W P's b aus m Nanette 8st 3lbs	Murphy 0

Betting—Evans Veera and La France, 20 to 1 Bandicoot, 40 to 1 Nanette.

Bandicoot got away and led to five furlongs where La France afterwards assumed a slight lead. At the turn Veera came with a rush and challenged the leader and won by a length. 2 3-4 lengths between second and third. Time 51 1-5 secs.

The Maiden Plate—Rs 2000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third Rs 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won race value Rs 900 or over previous to 1st January, 1904 14 hand to carry 9st 3lbs W I Penalties —Winners since 31st December, 1903, of a race value Rs 700 or over : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 9st 7lbs	Penton 1
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 8st 11lbs	Robinson 2
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainawa 8st 8lbs	C B Mahomed 3
Mr A H Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 9st 3lbs	0
Mr Mosa King's b a h Cobweb 9st 0lbs	0
Mr A R Sulleman's g a h Cardigan 8st 11lbs	0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 8st 6lbs	0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's br a h Mosumma 8st 2lbs	0
Mr A W P's g a h Random 7st 13lbs	0
Aga S Shah's b a h Bruiser 7st 7lbs	0
Mr Kaz's b a h Krian 7st 4lbs	0
Messrs A Amer and A M Saib's ch a h Gold 7st 2lbs	0

Betting—threes Nainawa, fours Mooreed and Moon, 8s, Young Kohinoor and Mosumma, 10s, Shahjehan, Arbistan, 20s, the others.

Gold led out from the level start, followed by Mooreed and Mosumma, Young Kohinoor and Moon with Arbistan in the rear. At the turn Moon improved his pace and came gradually and won the race in grand style by three quarters of a length. Half a length between second and third. Time 1 min 42 1-5 secs.

The New Plate—Rs 1,500, out of which second receives Rs 300, and the third Rs 200, For Ponies 14-2 and under new measurement, which have not won flat race (Handicap excepted) value Rs 1,000 or over since 31st December, 1903 14-2 to carry 9st 3lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902, of a race value Rs 600 or over, one, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000, or over 4lbs in addition to above penalties. Distance—5 fur, longs,

Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 9st 4lbs	Robinson 1
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback 9st 4lbs	Elliott 2
Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Sigitoria 9st 4lbs	Penton 3
Lt Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Minimus 9st 11lbs	0
Mr Galstaun's b or br e m Psalm 9st 5lbs	0
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 9st 7lbs	0
Mr Lakshmi Kantharaj Urs' ch aus m Queen Cole 9st 2lbs	0
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba 9st 2lbs	0
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 8st 11lbs	0

Betting—4 to 6 on Russily Rose, fives Signorina sixes Yankeeboy, fours Comeback and long odds the others.

Russley Rose got away accompanied by Yankeeboy and Indabba, the rest being close behind. At the turn Russley Rose was still ahead and won by half a length. One length between second and third. Time 1 min 19 2-5 secs.

The Trial Plate—Rs 3,000 out of which second receives Rs 600, and 3rd Rs 400 For Horses W A and C reduced 7lbs Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1902, race value Rs 2,000 4lbs ; value Rs 4,000 7lbs ; value Rs 1,000, or over, 12lbs Allowances—Horses which have not won race value Rs 1,000 or over 5lbs; Maidens 12lbs. (not accumulative) Horse which have not won race, 1 mile or upwards 5lbs additional, Distance—1 mile.

Mr Kelso's ch e g Child's Guide 8st 2lbs	Elliott 1
Mr Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood 7st 9lbs	O'Neil 2
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus m Loch Clieveden 9st 0lbs	Southall 3
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist 8st 6lbs	Heroo 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Red Coral 8st 2lbs	Melson 0
Mr Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer 8st 2lbs	Robinson 0
Mr Galstaun's br aus m Orotava 9st 0lbs	Scr
Mr J D Scott's ch e m Amplity 8st 1lbs	Scr
Mr Galstaun's br e m Sainte Marquise 6st 8lbs	Scr

Betting—twos Loch Cleveden, Child's Guide and Blueblood, 10s Dulcimer, 15s Record and 20s the rest.

This was the big race of the day. The field raced together. Loch Cleveden took the supreme command with Blueblood and Child's Guide. It was a good race down the straight :—Child's Guide came up easy and won by four lengths. Half a length between second and third. Time 1 min 40 2-25 secs

H H the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate —Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and third Rs 200, For Arabs W A reduced 7lbs. Penalties, —Winners since 31st March, 1902, of race value Rs 900 or over : once, 4lbs ; twice 7lbs oftener, 10lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000, 4lbs ; of Rs 7000 or over, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens 5lbs ; Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 5lbs Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mameluk 9st 1lbs	Penton 1
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's b a h Hyderi 9st 3lbs	Foster 2
Mr A Davies-Cooke's br a g Marquis II 8st 0lb	3
Mr F M Garda's b a h Narunjee 9st 1lb	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught 8st 12lbs	0
Mr Kelso's g a h Precious 8st 0lbs	0
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Talisman 8st 5lbs	0
Mr Syed Rasheed b a h Sahab 7st 13lbs	6
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 7st 12lbs	0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Berlin 6st 7lbs	0

Betting—4 to 5 on Mameluke, 2s Hyderi, 6s Talisman, 10s Berlin, and twelve the rest.

Berlin led off and showed the way from the start to the 6th furlong, Talisman lying closed behind Shah being fourth. At the 7th furlong, Berlin dropped back and its place was taken by Hyderi. At the turn Mameluke showed out and won as he liked by 1 1-2 lengths, half a length between second and third. Time 2 mins. 25 1-5 secs.

The Lilliputs—Rs 1,500, out of which second receives Rs 300, and the third Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, new measurement 13-3 to carry 9st W I Penalties—Winners since 31st, March, 1902, of race value Rs 900 or over, once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000 or over, 4lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances, —Maidens, 5lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr R R S's b a h Rose 10st 0lb	Ames 1
Mr W Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 7st 4lbs	Bennett 2
Mr Abdool Razak Nasroola's bl a h Sabig 8st 0lbs	Oomerkhan 3
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Disput 9st 7lbs	0
Mr Jackson's b a h Heart 8lb 9lbs	0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' g a h Ptarmigan 8lb 6lbs	0
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal 8st 3lbs	0
Mr Preston's g a h Tawakel 8st 3lbs	0
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilorjuna 8st 3lbs	0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Reflector 8st 3lbs	0
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 8st 2lbs	0
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Young Shahio 8st 0lbs	0
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Guiding Star 7st 11lbs	0
Mr J D Scott's ch a g Tommy Titus 7st 8lbs	0
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Settlerg 7st 6lbs	0

Betting—Evens Ptarmigan, 4s Tommy Titus, 6s Grey Fox, 8s Hermit and long odds the rest

After long delay the field was sent off. Rose go out with Hermit and Ptarmigan. At the turn it was a grand race Ptarmigan, Sabig and Young Garzelle running in a line, Rose was still a head and kept his place till the last. Won by quarter of a length. 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time 54 3-4 secs.

RACQUETS AT POONA.

INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNEY.

In the second round of the open singles of the Racquet Tournament, Captain Hon'ble Guest of the 1st Life Guards, played Mr. Tomkinson of the 1st Royal Dragoons and had a splendid game. Mr. Tomkinson won the first game and after splendid rallies and close fighting the score was 13 all. In the second game which Capt. Hon. Guest just won and the won also the final game as he was in better condition. Mr. Tomkinson had put his shoulders out some weeks previously and had to play with his left arm strapped down which seriously handicapped him. Captain Kearsey of the York and Lancaster Regiment beat Mr. W. L. Poston after two good games.

MURDER OF A POLITICAL AGENT.

SEPOY RUNS AMUCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 21.

News has been received of the murder at 2 a.m. yesterday at Sarwekai of Captain J. B. Bowring, Political Agent at Wana.

The deed was committed by Abdur Rahman, Khel Mahsud sepoy of the Southern Waziristan Levies. While Captain Bowring was lying asleep, the murderer who had possessed himself of his rifle and about 80 rounds of ammunition commenced firing freely on every one in sight and was not wounded or secured till the afternoon.

Captain Bowring's funeral took place this morning at Dera Ismail Khan.

Two Shiranis of the Dera Ismail Khan Border police on the night of the 18th murdered the Nasik of the Tamji Burj post and then absconded with their rifles and some ammunition.

DURAND FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT.

The weather continuing beautiful, the Durand Foot-ball tournament tie between the Volunteer "B." Team and the New Club was replayed this afternoon amidst great excitement, both teams showing better form, especially the forward line. Just before half time, the New Club scored the first goal out of a scrimmage, the Volunteers just missing. Returning the compliment shortly after restarting, the Volunteers equalized, chiefly through the good passing between Inder Gold stein and Greenway the latter putting the ball into the net. After twenty minutes' play Sherborne scored the second goal for the New Club. The Volunteers tried hard to equalize, but could not succeed. For the winners, besides those mentioned Beadle, Thorpe and Heron showed up best and for the losers, Williams Hales and Inder were most conspicuous.

New Club ..... 2 Goals
Volunteer "B" ..... 1 Goal

The second game between the Gordons and the New Club "B" was rather a gift for the Highlanders. Though the Club played up pluckily, the Gordons scored three goals in the first half and pressed for most of the period. Resuming, the Club seemed refreshed and attacked but could not keep it up and the Gordons scored again after fifteen minutes play, and continued to press until the call of time, though the New Club had one run down and scored a goal. The final score :—

Gordon ..... 5 Goals
New Club ..... 1 Goal

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, presiding. There was also present Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. N N Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

PURCHASE OF A STEAM ROAD ROLLER.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that tenders were invited for a 10-ton steam road roller, and in response to the advertisement the following firms had submitted tenders :—Messrs Turner, Hoare and Company ; Messrs John Fleming and Company, and Messrs Marshall Sons and Co. The Commissioner recommended the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Marshall Sons and Company, which was the lowest, at Rs 5,305 for the roller made by their firm. The Executive Engineer reported that Messrs. Marshall Sons and Company were very high-class makers of engines, boilers and machinery, and though they had not been making rollers for so many years as Messrs Aveling and Porter, they had made a considerable number and had sufficient experience to know all the requirements.

The Committee accorded its approval to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs Marshall Sons and Company.

UNAUTHORISED WORKS.

In accordance with a Notice of motion Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a tabular statement for each of the last two years showing the number of applications made to the Standing Committee for removal of unauthorized works, the number of cases in which such applications were granted, the number of cases in which the unauthorized work was actually removed in accordance with the sanction of the Standing Committee, the number of cases in which modifications were made and the works allowed to remain, together with reasons for allowing such modifications, whether any of the parties took proceedings against the Municipality in a Court of law and if so, the result of such proceedings."

The proposition was agreed to.

MAHAJAN WADY PREMISES.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Devid as Vithaldas, secretary to the managing committee of the Hallai Bhatia Mahajan of Bombay in which he protested against the cancellation of the right of exemption of a portion of the Mahajan Wadi premises from the general tax, the increase made in the assessment of the premises and the change made in the mode of charging for water supplied thereat from meter measurement to valuation, without giving any previous notice of the proposed alterations and against the demand for payment of bills made out according to these changes. He also gave reasons why the bills could not be paid as they were, and prayed for redress.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Committee on the subject stated : "I have to state that prior to 1st April 1903, the property referred to was assessed under two sub-numbers, as a portion of it was used for charitable purposes. But as the whole property was not exclusively occupied for charitable purposes, it was proposed to cancel the exemption and assess the property to the general tax from 1st April 1903 at a valuation of Rs. 7,638 gross per annum. Special notice about the proposed increase in value was served on 23rd November 1903 on the applicant, and he complained against the increase. His complaint was investigated on 22nd January 1904, when it was decided to fix the valuation at Rs. 7,330 gross per annum from 1st April 1904 and to cancel the exemption. Before the investigation of the complaint, however, bill No. 6143 on difference for the first half of 1903-04, and No. 10144, for the 2nd half year according to the increased valuation, were presented. These bills have since been recalled, and taxes on the original valuation for the 2nd half-year have been charged, and bill No. 16143 has been cancelled. As regards the bill No. 1374 for the first half of the current year, the water tax was entered in it. As the property is metered, this was an error which has since been corrected, and an amended bill issued and paid by the party. Mr. Devidas' letter of 9th May 1904 referred to the water tax erroneously charged, and the matter was being attended to when he addressed the Standing Committee."

It was resolved to inform the applicant in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

The Committee then adjourned.

A SUGGESTION is made by a "sufferer" that in order to protect the deaf cyclist from the onslaught of motorists all wheelers afflicted with deafness should be forced to affix a scarlet plate to the back of their machines. The suggestion might extend to the stone-deaf pedestrian who loves to foregather with others of his ilk for hours at a time in the centre of busy highways and is the first to complain if he is hurt.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA F. C. vs. CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

WIN FOR THE CHESHIRES.

THE Cup-holders have added another win to their long list of victories on the Bombay ground. Our sporting visitors appeared to have lost the dash with which they played in their first venture when they met the Perseus team. Their combination lacked strength. They failed to tackle with spirit and their Kicking was decidedly feeble. Cooper alone showed any vigour in his attack and played a decidedly good game. On one occasion the brilliant run he made up the field might have been productive of some good to his side had he not been deliberately fouled, and it may be added that considering the exceptionally clean game played by the visitors, it is to be regretted that there was occasion for so many fouls to be given against the local team. The trophy, which has attracted such an exceptionally large number of competitors, even from the far corners of Northern India, was placed on view in an enclosed space on the western boundary, and alongside, on an easel, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd had on exhibition the excellent photos of the respective teams that have played up to date, and a nice one of the gathering within the enclosure which was taken by Mr. Mitchell on the day Calcutta played the Perseus team.

The Cherhires defending the Bandstand goal opened the attack and pressed most vigorously, but were dispossessed by the Calcutta back line near the goal and the ball sent out. Calcutta now assumed the aggressive, but the attack was of a very short duration. Fletcher dribbling down the right wing till near the Calcutta "25" where "off-side" against Calcutta forward placed the home team at a better advantage. An exciting skirmish in front of the Calcutta goal followed, the ball again going wide. From the goal kick, play was carried to midfield where it was confined for a couple of minutes and then the Cheshires once more became the aggressors, Hardcastle being conspicuously "nippy". Two hot shots at the Calcutta goal ensued, but no scoring resulted. The Cheshires continued on the aggressive, but two more hot shots were cleverly cleared by Baker, the Calcutta custodian. A smart attack by Cooper ensued and the Cheshire custodian had to rush out several yards to save Hardcastle broke away from a "loose" and eventually centring, Gaffrey sent in a hot shot along the turf which found the net. The resumption found the Cheshires, again on the attack. Before however becoming dangerous, a slight interruption occurred owing to one of the back line being cannoned into and slightly hurt. He was up again, however, within a minute and on the attack, when almost immediately the half time whistle sounded, the game being

ONE TO NIL

in favour of the Cheshires. The visitors opened the second half and with some brilliant passing carried hostilities into the home territory where the sphere was sent into touch. From the "throw in" the Cheshires put their opponents well on the defensive, till Maunder relieved the pressure, but an nearing the Cheshire goal was dispossessed and the venue of hostilities transferred to the Calcutta half, where James from a well-judged pass dribbled in and secured the second goal for his side. Calcutta now seemed to be warming up to the occasion and made two desperate attempts but the Cheshire back line each time relieved pressure. A "foul" against a Calcutta forward altered matters, but the attack was very brief, and the visitors once more assumed the aggressive, but the spere was sent out before getting too dangerous. A corner for the Cheshires was the next feature, but they failed to convert. Play at midfield ensued, when the Cheshires right wing broke away and finally centring succeeded in obtaining their third goal. Give and take play followed till the close of the period, the match ending as follows :—

CHESHIRES ..... 3 Goals
CALCUTTA F. C. ..... Nil

The following were the teams :—

CALCUTTA F. C.—Goal : D. Baker ; Backs : E. C. Gahan and V. Cooper ; Half-backs : C. W. Ansell, A. Crawford, and R. A. Maunder ; Forwards : H. M. Sherman, A. Oldham, H. A. Cooper, V. Sherman, and E. Cudlip.

CHESHIRES.—Goal : Pte. Chard ; Backs : Pte. Brannen and Corpl. Blears ; and Half-backs : Ptes. Fletcher, Walker, and Thorney ; Forwards : Ptes. James, Gaffrey, Rowley, Johnson and Hardcastle.

REFEREE.—Mr. Nicholl.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAME.

The Seaforths from Nusserabad meet the Royal Field Artillery from Kirkee this afternoon.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE last meeting of the season in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted sports, was held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines Maidan. Owing to the counter attraction on the Cooperage, the entries were very few and some of the events on the card had to be abandoned and others substituted to suit lady competitors. The following were the results :—

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Mr W F Crum 1

BENDING RACE.

Competitors had to ride between sticks driven into the ground.

Mrs Dyson	1
Mrs P Dessaone	2
Mrs S McCausland	0
Mrs Cutbush	0

LADIES' TROTTING RACE.

Mrs S McCausland	1
Mrs Dyson	2

BALL AND BUCKET RACE.

Mrs Dyson	1
Mrs S McCausland	2

TILTING AT THE RING.

Mrs S McCausland	1
Mrs Dyson	2

AT the present instant there are some 1,500 acres in England covered over with glass, which if stretched in one straight line would form a glass hothouse a good deal longer than the length of England and about 10 ft. in width. Fifty years ago the acreage covered by glasshouses did not exceed much more than a couple of hundred. From the 1,500 acres of glasshouses are produced annually about 6,000 tons of tomatoes, 2,000 tons of peaches, and 1,500 tons of grapes.

IN the rivers of some of the West Indian islands there abound fish which it would be deadly poison for Europeans to eat but which the natives find a nourishing and enjoyable diet. In parts of New Zealand there grows a sort of orange which no one but a native can eat without becoming very ill, whilst a couple would probably poison the average European. The Alake when in London had mustard made from some peculiar seed which would have certainly been extremely unwholesome for any Londoner to have eaten but which the Alake regarded as a necessary part of his diet.

IN view of the situation at Port Arthur and the battle of Liao-yang, it is interesting to note that many historic events connected with the world's wars have occurred in the month of September. For instance :—

Sedan capitulated on September 2, 1870 ;
The battle of Flodden Field was fought on September 9, 1513 ;
Delhi was taken on September 11 1858 ;
The battle of Tal-el-Kebir was fought on September 13, 1882 ;
The battle of the Alma on September 20, 1854 ;
The battle of Assaye on September 23 ;
Lucknow was relieved on September 25, 1857 ;
Strasburg capitulated on September 29, 1870 ;

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Concert Season.

MR. JONES' LATEST VENTURE.

"THE CHEVALEER."

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

FANTIN-LATOUR'S death does not take from us a great painter, but we are the poorer for the loss of one who had a fine and passionate sense of beauty and who never fell from the high romantic tradition of his youth. He was of the Batignolles group, and old enough to have known Ingres. Some years ago his "Homage to Delacroix" was exhibited in England, and in it were seen the influences of his life—Delacroix, Manet, Gericault, Whistler (an amazing American young Whistler), and the rest of the group, including Diaz and Lagros. At the suggestion of Whistler he came to London, and lived here for a time, but he raised no disciples in England. Two or three collections of his paintings and lithographs have recently been shown in London. Mr. Van Wisselingh last month showed a still life painted a few years ago which had all the dignified vision and beautiful sweet technique of his best days. It was by his flower pieces rather than his austere portraits that Latour was best known in England. He was in a way very typical of his time. His low-toned, smouldering visions of flowers and mysterious nude figures by wan waters seemed, like the jewelled phantasies of Monticelli and Diaz, to express the twilight of the stormy romanticism of the forties.

Special interest was attached to Saturday evening's concert, at Queen's Hall, seeing that Mr. Charles Macpherson's orchestral suite entitled "Hallowe'en" was then first brought to a hearing. To quote from the programme : "This suite does not profess to be a realistic description of the various customs connected with Hallowe'en October 31 or to follow the details of Burn's poem, though its first lines, 'Upon that night when fairies light On Cassilis Dowmas dance,' are in a sense the poetic basis of the first movement. The composer's aim has been rather to give musical expression to the spirit which prompted the various observances, especially those by means of which a young man or young woman was enabled to discover his or her future mate." Of its five movements, we would single out for special mention those entitled "Intermezzo" and "Valse the first of which starts with the annunciation of the two themes which may be termed the "leit-motiven" of the whole composition, and the second containing much delicate work for the orchestra, which contrasts well with the powerful treatment it had received in the former movement. The applause which greeted the progress of the work was favourable but when at the conclusion the composer appeared on the platform it was to receive a perfect ovation.

On Tuesday night at the Queen's Hall, the first performance by no less a person than Handel, his "Grand Concerto" (No. 12) for two pianofortes that is, was given under the conductorship of Mr. Henri Verbrugghen, Mr. Henry J. Wood taking the part of the first pianoforte and Mr. Percy Pitt the part of the second. Whether or not the piece should have been left in oblivon, or have been produced by such well-known modern personalities, is a matter which it is impossible to discuss ; but it is obviously a work which Handel cared little enough about and which we rather imagine he would very much have objected to have been produced under these precise circumstances. Very much in contrast were Elgar's "Two pieces for Orchestra" and "Dream Children," which have their inspiration founded upon an essay by Lamb, in which a great deal of the element of childhood has been thought out and rightly developed but Sir Edward Elgar can go further than the great English prose poet, and in his music he delves into the finest things of the life of childhood, not the precocious things, not the interrogatory matters which so often puzzle the brains of elder people, but simply the artless questions of childhood which are answered never—It is those things which appeal to Sir Edward, yet, with his infinitely fine sense of musical suggestion, are still never answered.

We can easily see why it is that Elgar chooses out of a great system of idealistic writing to limit himself for once within the boundaries of childhood, just the thoughts and the dreams of youth that wonderful period in life ; after all, the thoughts and dreams of youth do not go further than the theories of manhood, and Sir Edward Elgar therefore reaches a point of interrogation which ranks among all those many questions which in music seem to us to continue, from the time of the Abate Martini, through the questionings of Gluck, past the art of Mozart and Schumann, right unto the present day. Elgar, therefore, called into life the children of his dream just as all the greatest of modern composers may for the listener revive the feelings that have been closed behind the gate of his mind. The children of his dreams touch a musical paternity that may be ranked among the things that issue from the paternity of thought. Such a great musician as Edward Elgar may well dream of those children who stand on the edge of the horizon, towards whom he beckons to come over the sea of silence—who never come, but who allow him to dream of the mystery of that which is sometimes for ever denied but which is at all times the inspiration of highest thought.

Max Bruch's Scottish Fantasia for solo violin (Miss Elsie Playfair), harp and orchestra, was in its interpretation only partially successful ; for Miss Playfair played without much inspiration, and scarcely with the sentiment which one expects even from a concert which cannot be described as quite first rate. Miss Playfair certainly had the strength and determination to accomplish technically

money on a fete in commemoration of an ancestor's heroism, and as a consequence leaves his house for the hour of a friend, is possible enough, but if the same lady is followed by an imbecile young cousin, well-known to the husband, who makes love to her because of this quarrel, and she allows him, first of all, to make her miss her last train at a junction; secondly, to stop at the same way-side in with her for the night; and thirdly, informs him in the morning that to save her from being compromised he must tell him about these events; and if on finding, as she thinks, that a conversation with this cousin, of a perfectly innocent nature, has been overheard by a travelling showman, she still considers it necessary to return with this showman to her husband's house in his conveyance, and to beseech her husband to spend thousands of pounds on a fete which she detests in order to propitiate him one can hardly be expected to consider her as a character taken from life. But she is not an isolated example. All the characters are depicted very much in the same fashion and all are suitable enough for the purpose the author has in view.

But that purpose is not the writing of comedy. The Chevaleer is undoubtedly a difficult piece to classify, but if we may be allowed to call it a light entertainment we can add that it seemed to us delightful and what is of more importance, that it delighted a crowded audience on Saturday night. Mr. Bourchier gave another of those finished studies for which he has lately acquired a unique reputation as the unctuous and conceited showman whose one set object in life is to succeed with his shows. He believes at first that Lady Anne has fallen a prostrate victim to his charms but the discovery later that he is mistaken, and that it is fear which holds her to him does not disturb him in the least. He changes his attitude towards her that is all, and plays upon her fears as formerly he played upon her supposed love, but his end is always the same. The piece is not liberal in chances for the other artists employed, but two small parts stand out as remarkable. Miss Nancy Price whose growing popularity in character parts was made evident by her welcome when she entered as Mrs. Fulks-Meesom, the artful widow who has been converted in a fortnight from all connection with her frivolous past owing to an engagement with a clergyman with strict views, gave sketch which delighted the audience both by the completeness of its conception and its execution. It was only to be regretted that the character had so little bearing on the plot that it seldom appeared. The same regret must be expressed with regard to Mr. Sydney Valentine, whose consummate acting as Mr. Nokes the proprietor of the moral waxworks, was one of the delights of the piece Miss Violet Vanbrough did all that was possible in the rather ungrateful part of Lady Anne. The piece as a whole was received with enthusiasm.

Exercising discretion, with which those who had sat thorough his pay were not disposed to credit him, the author of "The Chetwynd Affair" refused to accept the somewhat pressing invitation that was extended him from all parts of the house when the curtain fell on Monday night. On the whole, it is perhaps as well that he should have shown that he possessed sufficient knowledge of the world as it is to avoid the recepiton which undoubtedly awaited him. It is, however, to be regretted that some slight portion of that knowledge, however exiguous, was not displayed in the modern play in three acts which the audience went out for to see. It is long since anything so utterly banal has been placed before an audience for their—disapproval; and in the interests of the drama—and of the audience—it is fervently to be hoped that it will be long before such another immature attempt will be produced as a finished article. The particular division of the drama to which it is supposed to belong is not indicated by the author, who is contented with the description, a modern play, On the same principle as the old definition of the crab that it was a fish that walked backward! This is excellent, for it is not a play, nor is it modern. It is not a play; for not a single one of the characters either speaks or thinks or acts as an ordinary human being would think, or speak, or act under any conceivable circumstances; and it is certainly not modern, for such situations as do occasionally arise are hackneyed to the 9th; and the dialogue is of the kind with which we were familiarised in our early youth in those famous comediettas, Uncle's Will, The Happy Pair, and others of the same species. It is, however, only fair to add that through out the piece the audience was occasionally moved to as hearty laughter as has ever been heard within the walls of a theatre. That this was more due to unconscious rather than to premeditated humour is a detail which need not be too closely insisted upon; when one of the characters in the second act talked of a pathetic recognition of hopeless mediocrity, a spontaneous shout of hilarious applause drove the point unmistakably home. From that moment every maladroit phrase—and there were many—was made the excuse for giving utterance to uproarious merriment which was only kept in restraint by the innate politeness which distinguishes the British race, even in the guise of first nighters!

Under all the circumstances it is quite unnecessary to even attempt to give a description of the plot. A trickling stream of unimportant incidents meandered through a meadow of verbiage, but what connection, they had with each other—if any—it was impossible for an ordinary mind to trace. It is true that in the last act something that was apparently the description of a murder was read out of an evening paper, and presumably there was a suicide in a dark cupboard of a country cottage of a lady who had been much talked about throughout the evening and whose name was presumably the raison d'etre of the play. But neither of these tragic occurrences seemed to have a depressing effect upon the spirits of the audience; indeed, if Mr. Reginald Kennedy Cox had followed the example of an earlier dramatic writer, and had killed off all his characters at an earlier period of the evening, we should have greeted him with the comforting assurance "for this relief much thanks.'" Of the acting it is somewhat difficult to speak as it was divided into two classes—the very good and the hopelessly bad. Singularly these two classes were represented by the ladies as the very good and the men as the hopelessly bad. Of the former Miss Lucy Wilson, in the character of Irene Merrick the heroine, displayed a pathetic charm that went a long way towards disarming those who were disposed to show active hostility at an early period of the evening and made one regret that so much sincerity, and charm and ability should be wasted upon such a terribly poor production. Miss Jennie Lee gave due point to the somewhat meretricious witticisms of an Australian widow, and was the cause of the greatest amusement of the evening when, referring to Mr. Montague Flacster (Mr. Poose) she exclaimed feelingly, "And they allow that to live!" Miss Molly Parson played the part of a conventional ingenue with grace and the requisite amount of archness and should make a mark in a part that will give her greater scope. To Miss Granville we extend our sincerest sympathy. As an emotional actress she has already achieved so great a success that it is only natural she should be able to strike a note of tragedy even in a nondescript production such as this, and it is not her fault that her best effects should be spoiled by the banal remarks of the author.

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. INTERNATIONAL C. C.

A match of a very exciting character was played on Sunday between these elevens on the Esplanade ground and resulted in a tie, each side scoring 57 runs. The John Bright Club going in first to bat lost six good wickets for 20 runs when Pagdiwalla and Deboo came to the rescue and by rigorous hitting raised the score to 50, the fine trundling of Tamboowalla who secured 6 wickets for 19 runs keeping the total down. The International Club commenced its innings badly, Tamboowalla and Panthaki made a good stand and scored 21 and 15 runs respectively. For the John Bright Club, P. Kapadia, a promising colt bowled remarkably well and secured 6 wickets for 20 runs, Messrs. Wadia and Mistry each secured 2 wickets for 20 and 15 runs respectively.

HINDU CALENDAR REFORM.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

A MOVEMENT has been recently started in Bombay for the purpose of revising the Hindu Calendar. A statement prepared by the Committee which controls the movement informs us that more than thirty years ago the necessity of revising the Hindu calendar so as to bring it in conformity with actual observations dawned upon thinkers in different provinces almost simultaneously. For years past the various Hindu calendars published in different towns and in different languages were compiled by Native astronomers according to the time honoured method and formulæ laid down in Grahalaghava and other similar hand-books. Arya-Bhatta, Vardha-Mihir, Bhaskaracharya and Ganesh Daivadnya had formerly revised the astronomical data from time to time in the light of fresh observations; but no such revision has taken place during the last four centuries, probably on account of the unsettled state of the country. The old formulæ, though now inapplicable, are still taken as the basis of calculations by the compilers of the calendars which are consequently found largely erroneous and divergent from observed phenomena. The procession of the equinoctial points, the uncertainty as to the orbit and time of revolution of the several planets, the discovery of new planets and stars and the disturbing effects of astronomical forces not known to ancient astronomers have rendered the old formulæ obsolete, and experts now unanimously admit the necessity of bringing them up to date by making the requisite allowances and corrections.

When the question first attracted the attention of leading Jyotishis in different parts of India scholars like the late Pandit Bapu Dev Shastri, C.I.E., of Benares, Professor Kero Lakshman Chhatre of Poona Mr. Visaji Raghunath Lele of Indore, and Pandit Raghunathacharya of Tanjore took it up in earnest and each of them suggested a solution of his own which was exemplified in special calendars initiated by them and still continued by their pupils. They found some adherents, but the general populace stuck to the old-fashioned calenders which are still sold in thousands in every important city. Since then controversies have raged on questions of principle and methods of calculation with the avowed object of bringing about a reform of the Hindu calendar, while every town and every year witness a large crop of minor disputes as to particular days, fasts and eclipses which often descend into wrangling and split local society into temporary factions.

The late Shrimant Bapusaheb, Chief a Kurundwad (Junior) State, started, with the approval of Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar Matha, proposed a conference at Poona of Pandit Bapu Dev Shastri, Professor Chhatre and other leading astronomers of the day, in order to settle this vexed question finally; but the untimely death of both those scholars frustrated the object. The present Shri Shankaracharya of Dwarka, Shrimad Madhav Tirtha Swami, immediately on his accession to the Gadi, revived the question at the session of the Sanatana Bharat Dharma Parishad at Ahmedabad in 1901, and a resolution was then passed expressing the hope of an early revision of the Hindu calendar. The idea though unanimously approved, has however been found difficult to carry out in practice owing to various causes, such as the want of official support the apathy of the influential and wealthy leaders of society, the want of a central religious authority, the mutual jealousy of Pandits and the business rivalry of publishers. The advent of Shrimad Madhav Tirtha Swami in Bombay has however, just furnished the occasion for starting the movement under very favourable circumstances. At a public meeting held in Madhav Baug on 9th July under the chairmanship of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, a large and influential committee of about three hundred leading gentlemen of the city was appointed with Goswami Shri Devakinandnacharya Maharaja as President, for the purpose of taking matter. At a meeting of the Committee held on 16th August a small Working Committee was appointed for general management, such as collecting materials and subscriptions, preparing a scheme corresponding with influential gentlemen and experts in different provinces, and generally taking all steps to obtain the sympathy, co-operation and aid from leading men in different centres for the success of the common object. The Chairman and Honorary Secretaries, on the 25th ult, waited upon His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar who expressed his keen sympathy with the movement, accepted the Patronship and gave a munificent grant of Rs. 1,000.

The work which the Committee propose to take up immediately in hand may be roughly divided under the following heads: (a)—Collection of the necessary funds to carry out the proposed scheme; (b) Preparation of a set of questions on the main points to be considered in revising the text books from which the Hindu calendars are present prepared and collecting expert opinion thereon from all parts of India; (c) Preparation of a provisional scheme with a text-book if necessary in the light of the opinions so collected; (d) A general conference of experts as also of the actual compilers of the various calendars in use for criticizing and finally settling a uniform scheme of revision of the text-book which will be acceptable throughout India. (e) Securing the sympathy and help from the religious heads, Acharyas, Princes, Chiefs, and other influential men and public bodies for the adoption of the revised text-book. (f) Consideration of any other proposal that may be made hereafter to ensure the complete success of the project.

Help is required from sympathisers of the movement is the following form (a) Donations and contributions to the fund; (b) Opinions and practical suggestions in furtherance of the object; (c) Promise to adopt the text-book from which different calendars, adapted to local circumstances and usages may be prepared. All conaributions should be sent to Messrs Tribhuwandas Varjeewandas and Co., Hummum Street, Fort. All other communications may be addressed to the—Honorary Secretaries, Hindu Calendar Reform Committee, Thakurdwar Road, Post Kalbadevi, Bombay.

It is proposed to hold a conference of Jyotishis and others in Bombay during November to discuss the question.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS CO., LD.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the Company's registered office in Macmillan's Building, Mr. Nanu N Kothare presiding. On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr Jaysinghbhai Sarabhai, the directors' report for the year ending the 31st July last was adopted. The report stated that the cotton crop in Berars during past season was not as good as during the previous one and 64,020 bales were pressed in Akola, of which the Company's share was 9252 bales, and as there was no Pool arrangement, the Company for the first time since its incorporation was unable to recommend any dividend, as the working for the year had resulted in a loss. After absorbing Rs. 1,130 brought forward from the profit of the year before the last, the net loss amounted to Rs. 718.

Messrs. Nanu N Kothare and Sorabji M. Nicholson who retired by rotation were re-elected directors, and Mr. Fardunji Dossetji Fardunji was re-appointed an Auditor. The business concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE AURANGABAD MILLS CO.

The first ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company in Victoria Buildings, Bhora Bazaar, Mr. Ardeshir J. Billimoria presiding. On the motion of the chairman the directors' report for the year ending 31st April last was adopted, Messrs. Nusservanji Sorabji Jamsedji and Bhandas Icharam were re-appointed auditors and retiring directors were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the business.

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th July 1904, on 504·3 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,17,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	232	797	8	537
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	33,000	45,000	1,000	79,000
Total for 18 weeks	1,50,000	1,95,000	5,000	3,50,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,414	1,72,585	307	2,8,916
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	374	2	629
Total to corresponding date do.	1,82,936	2,71,205	1,442	4,55,583

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 18,916
Decrease to date 1,05,583

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

COLONEL MARCHAND AND THE KHALIFA.

We lay idle in our camp at the Khor Shamba four days after the battle of Omdurman. We had explored so far as was prudent the labyrinthine streets of the Khalifa's city; we had attended the memorial service to General Gordon at Khartoum, and had wandered through the ruins of that ill-fated town and cut ourselves souvenir walking-sticks in the overgrown Palace garden; we had bartered for curios at the sale of the much over-rated contents of the famous Beit-el-Mal (the Dervish treasure-house); and we—the correspondents, writes Frank Scudamore in the "Westminster Gazette"—had finished our work, or at least the first and heaviest part of our work, and time hung heavily on our hands. The play was played; the Soudan was won; Dervish rule was a thing of the past, and the Dervish ruler was a hunted fugitive, doomed to play the Osman Digna game until the time should come for him to meet the fate he so richly deserved. The British battalions were already under orders for the North; the Rifle Brigade, indeed, was to embark for Crete as soon as possible, for fresh trouble was brewing in that happy Island. The very last thing, indeed, that anyone thought of was Fashoda and potential trouble over that unhallowed fever-haunt. We knew, of course, that Marchand must be nearing the Nile, and other expeditions—one from the Congo and one from Abyssinia—were talked about; but the chief item of French news that interested us was the death of Colonel Henry in his prison cell, which we had learned the morning after Omdurman.

Thus the sudden and wholly unexpected arrival of a Dervish steamer from "somewhere south" filled us all with pleasurable surprise and excitement. Of course wild rumours ran through the camp. The Khalifa had surrendered; his small following had mutinied and had brought him back to captivity and execution. But gradually the story got straightened out, and a very pretty tale it was. Abdullah, it appeared, had received news some six weeks before of the presence amid the Nile swamps at Fashoda of a body of strangers among whom were said to be Franks. They were said to have mounted a flag at their camp, and to have built a fort and a zoreba. Moreover, they were said to be costumed in Frankish dress. The Khalifa, therefore, despatched one of his steamers to investigate the matter. The vessel, one of those built by Sir Samuel Baker in the "seventies" and used by poor Gordon in his defence of Khartoum, was manned by 800 Dervishes—a freight which must have well-nigh wrecked it—and the Emir in command had orders that if the strangers were Turks—as the Dervishes called us—he was to fight them and bring them prisoners to Omdurman, but if not he was to regard his expedition merely as a reconnaissance and return to report. At Fashoda the Dervish boat was salvted with heavy volley-firing from the strangers, who were well hid in sangars along the bank. The fire did considerable execution among them, but being wholly puzzled by the flag of which they could make nothing save that it was neither Egyptian nor British, they made no reply and started down Nile again.

Several of our own gunboats had after the Omdurman fight steamed up the river in pursuit of the Khalifa and to prevent a possible massing of Dervish fugitives at any point near the water. It so chanced that these boats had all returned, but their trip had so effectually driven all natives away from the banks that on their way down stream the Dervishes met with no one to tell them that Omdurman had fallen and the Soudan had now another master; and thus, all unthinking, they steamed back to the Khalifa's city, and, arriving in the middle of the night, tied up to bank as usual beside the water gate of the inner fortress. Their astonishment at dawn was supreme when they found themselves guarded by a force of Macdonald's Soudanese. Their leaders were at once haled before Wingate and Slatin to whom with all frankness and accepting the inevitable, they told their story, producing as the "pieces d'appui" a number of the strangers' bullets which they had had the forethought to extract from the bodies of their wounded comrades. Their description of the flag, however, and of the foreigners whom they had barely seen was so vague as to convey nothing to their questioners. The bullets, too, were somewhat defaced, and, as ill-luck would have it, there was not available the little book that gives the identification marks of the cartridges of all the known armies of the world; while no one, not even excepting General Gatacre, was acquainted with the lettering of the "Lebel" bullet. So that it was not until when some time later he saw himself the French flag flying over the mud fort at Fashoda (which, by its remembered, is 400 miles south of Khartoum) that Lord Kitchener could be certain that the strangers from the "Bahr-el-Ghazal" were really the plucky French colonel and his followers.

There is no need to touch here on Colonel Marchand's alleged extraordinary statement the other day that he could have held out against Lord Kitchener's forces had it unfortunately been his duty to do so. What is much more to the point is the frank acknowledgment at the time, if not by himself by some among his followers, that had we delayed but a few weeks in our capture of Omdurman he must have been overwhelmed by sheer weight of the Dervish force that would have been sent against him, in which case, as stands to reason, there would have been no Fashoda question at all.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 21,

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen in Bengal and the low pressure area lying over lower Bengal and the head of the Bay is slightly better defined to-day. Rain has been fairly general in Burma, Assam, East Bengal and local rain has fallen on the East Coast, in South India and light rain in the Southern half of the West Coast. Bassein reports 5 Inches, Tavoy and Chittagong 2 1-2, Chirrapoonjee, Madras, Bangalore 2, Tuticorin, Silchar, Mymensing, Goa, 1 1-2, Mergui, Moulmein, Barisol, Jessore and Patna one inch, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Benares half an inch. Fine clear weather prevails in North-West and Central India with temperature above normal in Upper Sind, Rajputana, the Deccan, East Coast and West and North Bengal. Temperature is in defect in Burma and South-East Bengal. Rain will probably continue during the next 24 hours in Burma, Assam and East Bengal and is likely to extend Northwards and Westwards in Bengal while local rain may be expected in Behar, Chota Nagpur, East Coast, and South Peninsular.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Wilson Line steamer Tokio, Captain G. H. Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Hull, reports having experienced fresh to moderate winds throughout the voyage. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warora, Captain M. England, which arrived in harbour Tuesday evening from Melbourne, met with fine weather with rain occasionally on the west-coast of India. The steamer Swaledale, Captain E. W. Manship which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from London via Karachi, encountered in the Mediterranean sea heavy weather, since moderate.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though small and slightly irregular, show a fall over a large area. The barometer is from '01" to '99" below normal in the Indus Valley, Rajputana, the Punjab, and United Provinces and at Saugor and Raipur and above it elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly at Bombay, Karwar, Calicut and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly at most other stations. The force has been fresh to strong in lower Sind, Cutch and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations in the day temperature are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Masulipatam, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Rajkot, Deesa and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain has fallen along the coast from Cochin to Mormugao, and also at Belgaum, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Colombo, Madras and Trichinopoly. The heaviest falls reported are 1·86 at Madras, 1·81 at Bangalore and about an inch at Mormugao.

Weather.—Conditions are favourable for the continuance of local rain in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th September 1904.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·818
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	88·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·605
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ...	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind	NW. NE, WNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles	213
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	1·75
" year	32·80
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

PRINCESS' ELOPEMENT BY MOTOR-CAR.

REWARD OF £3,000.

HOW THE ADVENTURE WAS PLANNED.

Prince Philip of Coburg, the husband of Princess Louise, whose escape from the hands of her gaolers has caused so great a sensation throughout Austria, has offered a reward of £3 000 for his wife's recapture.

The Austrian police are being actively assisted in their search for the missing Princess by the German police. The services of a well-known breeder of blood-hounds in Hanovar have been called in and a pack of bloodhounds is being used with the object of tracing the whereabouts of her Royal Highness.

The official theory is that the Princess is hiding somewhere in Germany. She is known to have travelled to Munich, but all traces of her after that have been lost.

The anxiety to capture the princess is due to fear of the startling revelations she is likely to make regarding the ill-treatment to which she has been subjected during her six years of imprisonment.

There is now no doubt either in the official or public mind that the escape was planned by Lieutenant von Mattachich, whose previous attempts to rescue her caused his banishment from Saxony.

PLANNING THE FLIGHT.

The plan and its execution, details of which are now leaking out were of the most daring nature, says a Vienna correspondent.

Lieutenant Von Mattachich has for some time past been staying in Paris, where he has spent much time in endeavouring to arouse public interest on behalf of the Princess. His efforts so far succeeded that it is stated that he at last obtained from the proprietors of a newspaper the funds to carry out an escape, provided he could arrange a successful plan.

On June 5 he left Paris for Dresden, where he joined a Viennese lady, Mme. Stoeger who is greatly devoted to the Princess. With this lady and her son the lieutenant took up his residence at the Gruner Weide Inn near Dresden Central Railway Station, which is only separated from the Lindenhof Private Asylum, where the Princess was then imprisoned by the railway line which runs from Dresden to Berlin. Here the three lived under assumed names, waiting for an opportunity to get into communication with the princess. At the end of a few days Mme. Stoeger succeeded in arranging with the Princess' maid a system of signals by which messages could be sent from the top rooms at the inn to a room at the asylum. Flowers were to be placed in windows in certain positions, each one of which represented a letter of the alphabet.

The only danger which threatened the participators in the scheme lay in a lady of honour in attendance on the Princess named Mlle. von Gebauer, who was regarded as a spy of the Prince's, and was accordingly, greatly disliked by the Princess. Fortunately, she fell ill, and for some time was confined to her bed.

A MEETING ARRANGED.

Thus it was that the lieutenant was able to arrange with the Princess for a meeting at which the plans for the escape were to be finally settled. This meeting took place on July 28.

The Princess accompanied by Dr. Pierson director of the asylum, visited the picture gallery at Dresden on that date, and there, greatly to the doctor's astonishment, they came face to face with lieutenant von Mattachich.

The doctor was so taken aback that he made no attempt to interfere, but stood a few feet away while the Princess and the Count held a conversation in low tones.

Soon after the meeting the Princess requested to be sent to the little Saxon watering-place of Elster, on the Austrian frontier. The request was granted, and she went with attendants, and was accommodated at the Wettinerhof Hotel. She appeared very bright and gay, and took great pleasure in listening every evening to the gipsy band.

On Tuesday night the Princess told her waiting-woman to bring breakfast somewhat later than usual next morning. When the woman entered the Princess' bedroom on Wednesday morning she found it empty.

OUT OF THE WINDOW.

A ladder was found outside the first floor window, and it was evident that the Princess had climbed from the window to the ground. In this she was assisted by Count Orsini, a friend of Lieutenant Von Mattachich. Under the name of Joseph Welzer the Count had been staying at the hotel in a room close to that of the Princess.

Once safely outside, the pair found Lieutenant Mattachich and Mme. Stoeger waiting without a motor-car. The Princess and the Count at once mounted the car, which set off at a reckless speed towards the border.

The route taken by the car is unknown, but it is believed that a roundabout way was purposely taken in order to puzzle the pursuers.

All that is known however is that during Wednesday morning the party reached Hof in Bavaria, and there took the express to Munich. There they are reported to have been seen but all traces after have been lost.

Various reports were in circulation here late at night as to the whereabouts of the Princess. In some quarters she is believed to be already in Paris while others believe Switzerland will be her place of refuge.

Popular sympathy throughout Austria is on the side of the Princess and the news of her escape was received with universal enthusiasm.

Prince Philip of Coburg arrived here to-day to consult with the Court authorities, and it is stated that he has already instituted legal proceedings against Lieutenant von Mattachich.

The Princess is stated to have taken with her in her flight a case containing valuable jewellery and about £280 in gold and notes.

THE RICHEST WOMAN IN AMERICA.

The New York correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that Mr. William Weightman, who died last month at Philadelphia, has left his entire fortune to his daughter, Mrs. Walker. The value of the estate is placed at 50,000,000dols. and the bequest makes Mrs. Walker the richest woman in America with the exception of Mrs. Hetty Green whose fortune is placed at 75,000,000 dols. Mrs. Walker has for many years had the direct management of all her father's business ventures, including his large chemical works and his landed property. She is accounted one of the most expert financiers in the country, and she is expected to rival Mrs. Green as a business magnate now that the Weightman property has become her own. Mr. Weightman originally went out to the States from Grimby.

THE CROWD AT ST. LOUIS.

Up to July 21 the number of people who had passed through the gates of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis had exceeded 5,100,000. That total exceeds the expectations of many critics of the show, who thought the liking for international expositions had fallen to a low ebb. But the expenses are enormous, the "New York Tribune" says, and the financial showing when the end comes may not cause the stockholders to be enthusiastic.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

SEPTEMBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefert.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, Perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon. St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Paramaribo interrupted (14-7-04)

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted. (4-8-03)

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18-2-01)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachta.

The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route. 25-2-04).

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 21st September 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	20	9	36 a.m.	2/	49
Teheran	21	1	25 a.m.	1	26
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	0	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 21st September, 1904.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	16	0	1
Karachi	0	25	0	3
Madras	0	25	0	3

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Swedish restaurant keepers of the old-fashioned sort charge less for a woman's meal than a man's on the theory that she is physically unable to eat so much. A married couple travelling together are debited at many hotels as one person and a-half.

In a recent issue of a San Francisco newspapers there were two articles. The heading of each was in the same kind and size of type, and the articles were close together and of almost equal length. Both began at the top of the column. Here are the headings:—

"J. P. Morgan's Life is Placed in Jeopardy."

"Lou Dillon Ill and in Danger of Death."

J. P. Morgan is the noted financier. Lou Dillon is a horse. What is fame?

An anti-vivisectionist, whose ardour is greater than her command of English, writes to the Paris "Herald" from Rome:—"The articles of your very interesting paper are with much pleasure read, as well by English as by members of other nations, and also talking against vivisection is propagating better sentiments and assisting civilisation. San John profetised: 'Also the animals will speak one day.' Blessing of God then for the kind persons and His wrath for the cruel. Not the least thing remains unnoticed. How much rejoycings and utility procure us the faithful pacient animals. The happiest life is that in which is done the most good.—Emilia Mse. Del Bufalo della Valle."

Each Japanese scouting party is accompanied by a telephone expert, who carries a reel upon which is wound some very fine telephone line. As they proceed, the reel is unwound, and the line laid on the earth. The reel itself is a telephone, and when the scouting party wishes to communicate with the main body, they fix a bayonet in the earth, and attach the telephone to the upper end. On the back of the electrician, in his knapsack, there is a tin battery, and in a few moments a complete telephone circuit is rigged up, and the scouts are in close touch with the main body. A loop arrangement is devised in certain cases where by a circle of scouts can be in touch with each other. The telephone is arranged on a system of secret combinations, and the "key" is known to the electrician alone, rendering the instrument absolutely useless if it falls into the hands of the enemy.

The quaint custom of "crying down credit of the regiment" has just been revived at Plymouth by the 2nd Hants Regiment. The battalion drum and fife band proceeded to different parts of the town, when a halt was made, and the drum-major read out the proclamation warning tradesmen that men of the regiment could not be held responsible for debts over the value of one day's pay. The function was undertaken in order to keep alive one of the oldest customs of the Army.

To say that many of Whistler's patrons were unable to appreciate his work and consequently dissatisfied with their commissions is (remarks 'To-day') merely to repeat a commonplace and it is reported that on one occasion a very plain man whose homely feature the master had depicted with uncompromising fidelity, came to him at the end of the last sitting, and said: "Come, come, Master Whistler, you can hardly tell me that that is a great work of art. Perhaps not said Whistler nonchalantly but then my dear sir, you can hardly tell me that you are a great work of Nature.

From recent photographs, the craters and craterlets of the moon are estimated to number more than 200,000, but less than 1,000. White patches in some craters and the bright lines radiating in some cases hundreds of miles are thought by Professor Pickering to be due to snow and the less conspicuous lunar canals which gradually appear increase, and fade away in the lunar day, are attributed by the same authority, to vegetation. A thin atmosphere of carbonic acid and water vapour may feed the plants.

City mushrooms have just forced their way through the asphalte of the playground of the Coleman-street Ward Schools. The strength of the fungus is well-known though its capacity to lift a paving-stone or thrive on a bed of concrete 6 in. thick is a new surprise every time an instance is disclosed. Whatever, for purposes of illustration, a "mushroom growth" may be, it is no fragile matter in the natural world. The asphalte which was as hard as stone had to be broken up to get at the roots of the intruder.

The latest pictures by the bioscope at the Alhambra show a four-wheeled cab loaded with family and their luggage in a collapse. Not only is there a picture of the accident but of friendly spectators who rush to the help of the passengers and other spectators who look on and laugh. Mr. Charles Urban asked how he secured his pictures I must admit he said that we have never attempted such realism before. The cab scene took place at Clapham-junction. We arranged the spot at which the axle was to give way and planted the camera in readiness. When the cab arrived a string was pulled by arrangement and the axle collapsed. The crowd which then ran up did the rest for us.

The novelist who was writing a story for a well-known French paper was recently called before the editor, who explained to him that although the story was excellent, the fact that it was being paid for by the line made objectionable, from the editorial point of view, the inclusion of such passages as:—

Vient-il?
Oui.
Ou?
Ice.
Quansd?
Demain.
Seul?
Non.

And so on. The story should in future be paid for at a certain rate per letter. The writer went away grumbling. Next day, says the "Manchester Guardian," two new characters made their appearance in the feuilleton. Both of them stuttered, and this is how their lengthy conversation was carried on:—

"Co-co-co-comment-d-don-done s'aaaapppeelleeceet hohohohomme que-que-que je vois la-bas?

"Il-il-il-s'aaaapppellllle Caca--caca-ca-simir."

Some authorities hold that the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey is entitled to be called the throne, as being the one occupied by the Sovereign at his or her coronation. Others maintain that the throne in the House of Lords is really the official throne, as it is occupied by the Sovereign for State purposes at the opening of Parliament. Others, again, say that there is no real throne in the strictest acceptation of the word, and that all the thrones or chairs of State, in the various palaces throughout the kingdom are equally entitled to be called. The "Throne," inasmuch as they are used as such when the Sovereign happens to be in residence at that particular palace, and holds any levee or other strictly official reception. The most general opinion, however, seems to be that the throne in the House of Lords is really entitled to be called "The Throne of England.

In Russia (says Mrs. George Cornwallis West in the "Cosmopolitan") a lady who would indulge in 30 or 44 cigarettes a day will not smoke in a public place. On the other hand, in the most aristocratic Austrian circles, ladies are frequently seen smoking cigars at balls and receptions. It is not to be denied that smoking is much on the increase among women in England, and is now more or less an accepted fact.

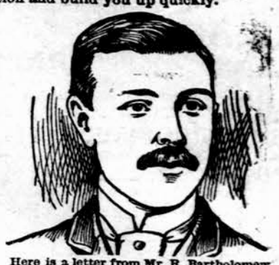
On board the Empress liner, on which Mr. Rudyard Hipling chanced to be crossing the Pacific, a quartermaster died, leaving a widow and large family. The following evening there appeared on the notice-board halfway down the "entertainment programme," this brief intimation: "9 p. m.—Sermon by a lay man." The saloon was crowded with curious folk at the appointed time, and Mr. Kipling, from the front of an improvised platform, proceeded to preach a begging sermon of some fifteen minutes' length. The result, says the "Sunday Strand," was gratifying. From a congregation numbering less than 200 the sum of over £70 was raised.

The late M. Waldeck-Rousseau was a keen angler He was not a fly fisher, but was versed in other kinds of angling, and was one of the first French fishermen to adopt the American style of casting. No doubt he was encouraged by catching a pike of very nearly 20 lb. the first time he tried it. He fished for everything everywhere, going as far afield as Norway; but his favourite river for some years past was the Seine, near Corbeil, where he had purchased a house and grounds overlooking the water.

The fact is well recognised in all medical circles that a considerable number of persons seriously injure themselves by excessive use of tea. The usual symptoms are gastric derangements, neuralgias with muscular twitchings and tremblings, and great irritability with excessive excitability. In many of these cases the physician is called to treat sudden attacks of delirium and delisions of some extraordinary character, all based upon imaginary symptoms These conditions last several days, with varying intensity. If tea is suspected as the cause, and removed, these states rapidly pass away.

Built Me Up

Have you been ill? Are you still weak and discouraged? Do not get strength as fast as you think you should? Then take a good tonic, something that will aid your digestion and build you up quickly.



Here is a letter from Mr. R. Bart

WRITERS AND READERS.

There is a very hopeful feeling as to the autumn publishing season, and certainly there will be books enough. It promises to be a season of a high average quality in books, rather than one noted for exceptional works, say, like the Gladstone of last year.

We are getting the Letters and Literary Remains of the auther or John Inglesants, edited, with a prefatory memoir, by this widow. Then Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones, prepared as is understood, by Lady Burne-Jones, will be another interesting book of the winter. It, also, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan.

Mr. Percy White has recently finished a novel of which Messrs. Methuen, who are to publish it, expect somthing. It is entitled. The System, and is the story of a young man of original talent whom a Quixotic temperament leads into disaster, generally of an amusing nature. The novel may, in a broader sense, be described as a study of contemporary life.

A series of volumes published by Messrs. Macmillan, under the title Twelve English Statesmen, has not thus far been completed. It wants a monograph on Chatham which Mr. John Morley was to have written. Other work has prevented him from doing so and recently he passed on the task to Mr. Frederic Harrison. The book will appear in the course of the autumn.

Mr. H. G. Wells new book, A Modern Utopia, is to start its serial course in the October number of the "Fortnightly." It is the third of his sociological studies, and it will be found somewhat lighter in style, with larger pictorial and descriptive element, than either Anticipations or Manhind in the Making. In A Modern Utopia, Mr. Wells may be said to complete his sociological theories, by picturing as their practical fruit, a vital organisation in being.

How to collect old furniture? Mr. Frederick Litchfield has written a book to answer the question and Messrs. Bell will publish it this month. It will enable the amateur to discriminate between the various periods and styles in furniture, and to avoid the work of the forger. There is, for example, a chapter or faked furniture, a subject which makes really interesting reading. Individual chapters are devoted to the furniture of the Renaissance, of Jacobean times, and of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in England.

A new and revised edition of Sir George Grove' Dictionary of Music and Musicians is announced by Messrs. Macmillan. It is being edited by Mr. Fuller Maitland, a critic who is very well equipped for the task, and the first volume will be ready shortly. There will be five volumes, as compared with the four in which the work originally appeared. Thus, in size, as well as in much of its contents it will be practically a new book. It includes three of the most important papers that Sir George Grove ever wrote, his appreciations of Beethoven, Schubert, and Mendelssohn.

Those who like the personal book with just a touch of scandal in it, will remember one entitled "The Martyrdom of an Empress." It dealt with the life of the late Empress of Austria, and the same anonymous writer—a lady who is understood to be now living in America—followed it with another on the Emperor Francis Joseph. She has just written a third book entitled "Imperator et Rex," which is described as a biography of the German Emperor. It is said to contain much fresh gossip about him as a king and as a man. The book is announced by Messrs. Harper.

Is it, in these times, really worth while to "commence publisher"? That very interesting question is discussed in the September "Book Monthly," by Mr. Methuen, the head of the well-known London publishing house. I should not think it is on the whole he answers, because it is the most difficult business in the world, and, with competition, it is getting more difficult. Still Mr. Methuen makes it clear that in publishing as in other things, there is always room at the top. He says that the quality needed above all others in a modern publisher is judgment.

Messrs. Champman have ready six more volumes in the elaborate edition of Dickens which they are issuing, in association with Mr. Sproul of New York "David Copperfield" is contained in three of these volumes, "The Old Curiosity Shop" in two, and Dickens's "Reprinted Pieces" from the sixth. This edition of "Copperfield" contains a preface by Mr. George Gissing while the "Old Curiosity Shop" has one from the pen of Professor Saintsbury. For the "Reprinted Pieces" Mr. W. E. Henley had prepared a preface, and besides these attractions the volumes have a most elaborate series of pictures.

Next week Messrs. Chatto will publish the first volume of the "Dictionary of the Drama," on which Mr. Davenport Adams had been so long engaged. No claim to an impossible "completeness" is made for this work, of which the second volume is also now in the press. In all its departments a careful selection has been necessary, and that has been made with a view alike to the limits of space and to the probable requirements of the reader. The object throughout has been to record the prominently interesting features of the drama in England and America rather than those of merely temporary interest.

"The Last Chance: a Tale of the Golden West," by Rolfe Boldrewood, is to appear with Messrs. Macmillan.—Major Drury has re-collected and re-edited from two earlier volumes of his, long out of print, a book of short stories which Messrs. Chapman announce under the title "The Tadpole of an Archangel."—The Seiners" is the title of a sea-novel which Mr. J. B. Connolly has written and which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will publish. Mr. Connolly's striking volume of short stories "Out of Gloucester," will be remembered.—Miss Julia H. Tweli's novel of Capri and the Emperor Tiberius, "Et Tu, Sejane!" will be published on the 15th inst. by Messrs. Chatto. In its plot and events it seeks to keep within the bounds of history.—Mr. Hefnemann announces a popular shilling edition of Mr. Zangwills story, "Merely Mary Ann" from which the play shortly to be produced has been adapted.

It is pretty certain now that no volume of Queen Victoria's early correspondence which Mr Murray is publishing will be ready this autumn. Mr Maurice Hewlett's new book, The Road in Tuscany which may be called a travel-commentary is to be published by Messrs Macmillan in two volumes. It will have more than two hundred illustrations by Mr Joseph Pennell. The Life and Letters of Mandell Creighton written and edited by his wife will be one of Messrs Longman's October publications. It will make two volumes and will have portraits and other illustrations. Next week Mr John Lane is to publish a new illustrated edition of Mr Kenneth Graham's Golden Age. He also promises an edition of Anthony Trollope's Bertrams in the New Pocket Library and a book on the iris in his series of gardening handbooks. To his lives worth Living Series Mr. Fisher Unwin is adding a volume on Wesley and His Preachers by Mr. G Holden Pike.

Mr. S R Crockett's next historical romance is to be entitled "Peden the Prophet."

Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are adding to their "Story of Exploration" series Mr. Hugh Clifford's volume on "Further India," which will describe the more remote regions of South-Eastern Asia which have been opened up to civilisation.

Messrs. Isbister are to publish in the early autumn the "Recollections of the Princess Radziwill." The book will contain personal reminiscences of the Empress Frederick Prince Bismarck, and a number of other famous people.

Early in October Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish a new prose work by the Poet Laureate. It will be entitled "The Poet's Diary: Edited by Lamia," whose name will be familiar to all readers of "The Garden that I Love."

Dr. Henry Dyer, of Glasgow, has for sometime past been engaged on a volume dealing with Japan. The character of the book is indicated by its title, "The Evolution of a Nation," and Mr Dyer, who was 20 years head of the engineering College in Tokio, writes at first-hand knowledge. Messrs. Blackie and Sons will have the work ready early in the autumn.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish a novel entitled "Grand Relations," by Mr. J S Fletcher. This is a comedy of rural life. The scene is laid in Yorkshire, and an ingenious young solicitor, with a turn for amateur acting, plays a prominent part.

An amusing story is being told in connection with the visit to Tunis paid some time back by President Loubet. At one of the town halls in which an address of welcome was to be presented it was discovered that there was no carved or painted representation of the Genius of the Republic whatsoever. It was felt that such an omission must be rectified before the President's arrival, and a telegram was despatched asking that a statue of "Marianne," as the Phrygian capped bust is affectionately termed in France, might be sent forthwith. It arrived accordingly, just before the time fixed for the ceremony. What was the horror of the civic fathers on unpacking it to find—a bust of Queen Victoria wearing her royal crown. No one knew what was to be done, until a quick-witted underling suggested a simple way out of the difficulty. A Phrygian cap was quickly improvised out of paper and placed over the offending badge of royalty, after which the bust was set up in its due place of honour. Nor did M. Loubet or any of his entourage notice anything unusual about it.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
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The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

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BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

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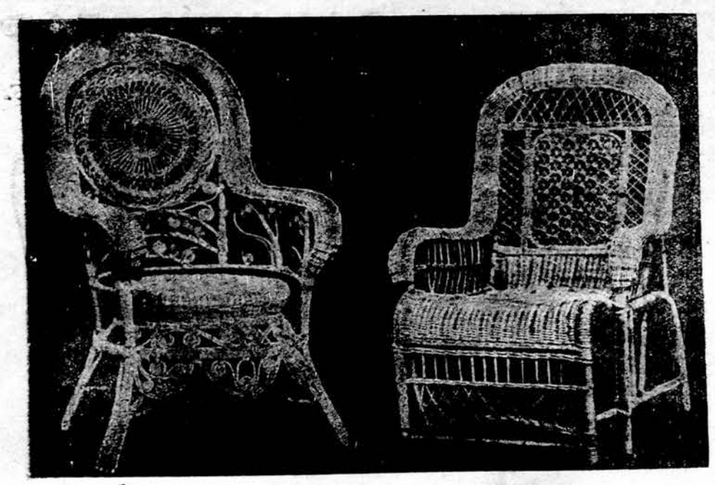

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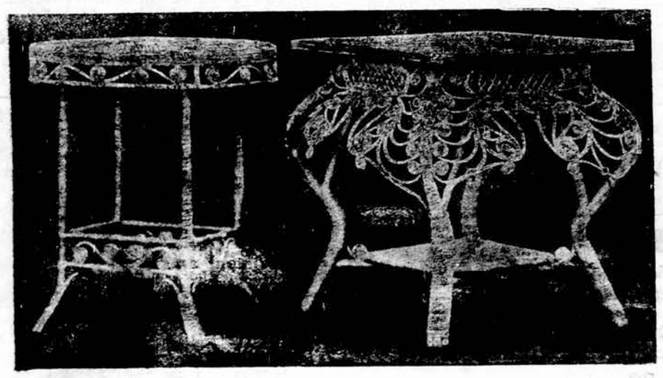

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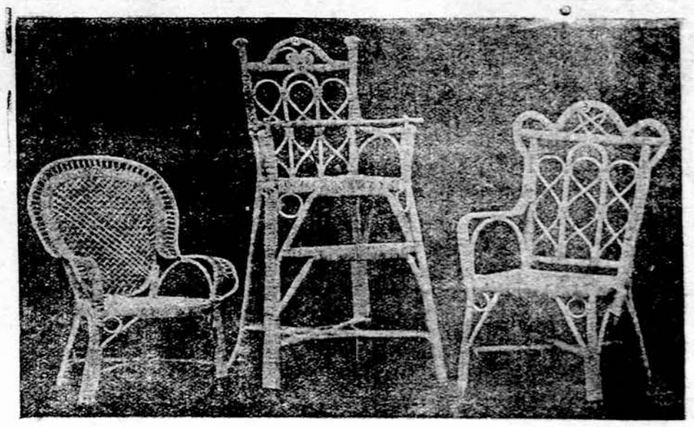

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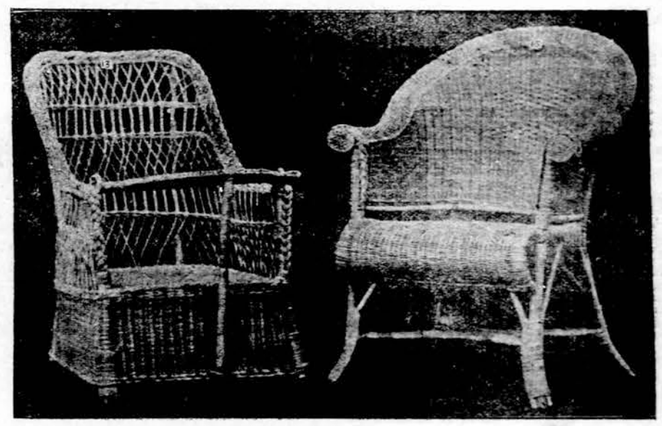

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THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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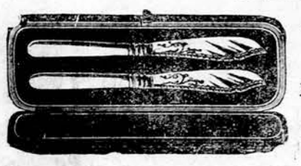

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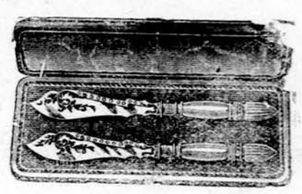

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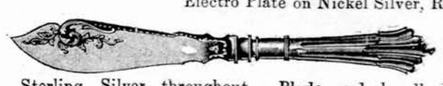

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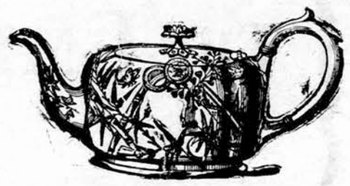

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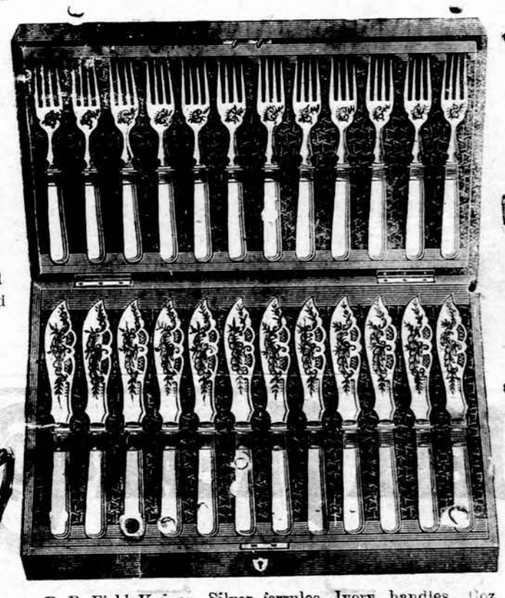

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